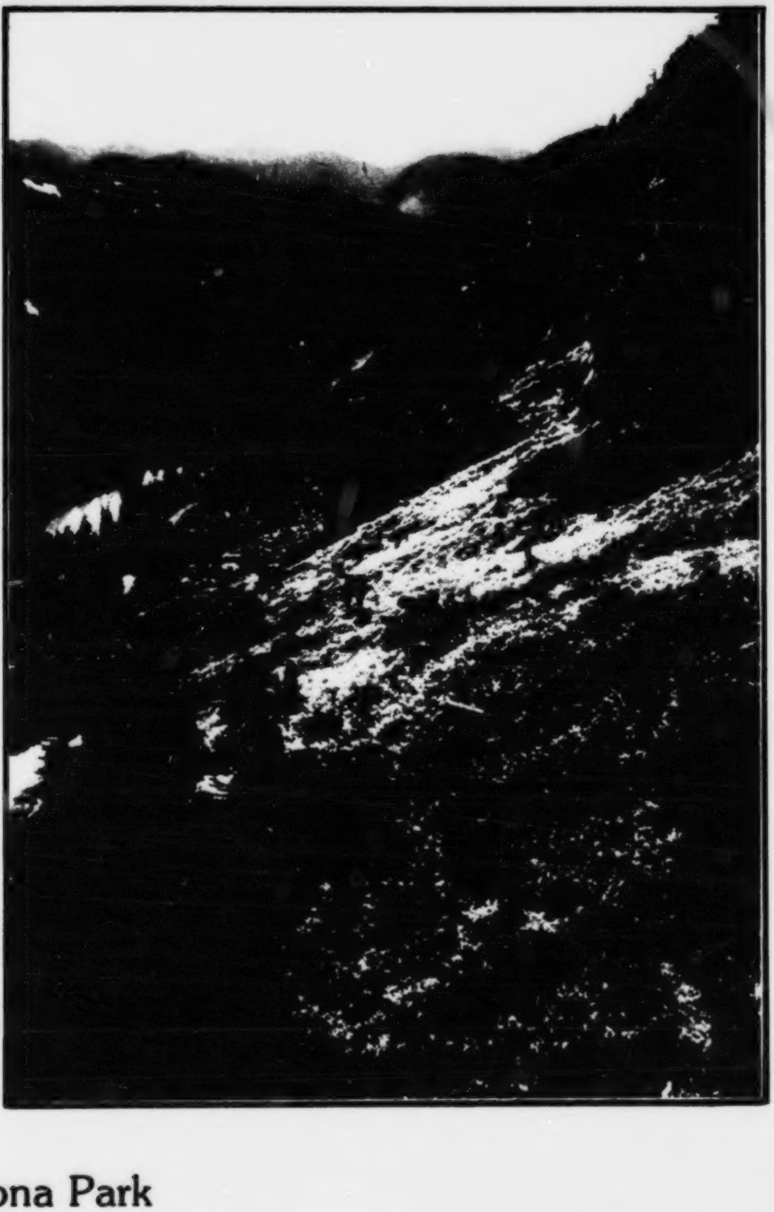
STRATHCONA PARK:
Restoring the Balance



Strathcona Park
Advisory Committee

June 1988

STRATHCONA PARK:
RESTORING THE BALANCE

The Report of the Strathcona Park Advisory Committee

Victoria, June 1988

We, the Strathcona Park Advisory Committee, duly appointed by the Honourable Bruce Strachan, Minister of Environment and Parks for the Province of British Columbia, have prepared the following report, "Strathcona Park: Restoring the Balance", and fully endorse its conclusions and recommendations.

Dated at the City of Victoria, Province of British Columbia,

this 27th day of June, 1988.

Peter Larkin
Dr. Peter Larkin, Chairman

Frances E. Jones.
Frances Jones

Roderick Naknakim

JW Rutter
Jim Rutter

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Our report owes much to the many suggestions and comments we received from interested citizens. Bearing in mind, the shortness of notice and the time of year, it is remarkable that we received 250 submissions and that at our hearings there were 145 presentations. To all of those who took time to participate we express our thanks for their contributions.

We also wish to acknowledge the assistance we received from the various Ministries of government from whom we requested information and comments and from Westmin Mines, MacMillan Bloedel, B.C. Forest Products and B.C. Hydro all of whom gave very generously of their time in answering our questions.

We particularly wish to express our appreciation to the Parks Division who were unfailingly cooperative in providing whatever we requested of them.

In the course of its deliberations and the preparation of this report the committee has been greatly assisted by Mr. Ken Youds, who doubled as our Research Director and Administrative Assistant. His wealth of background knowledge, his contacts with government agencies and his diligence and skill in handling our activities were critical in getting the job done on schedule. We are deeply grateful to Mr. Youds and his assistant, Mr. Bruce Downie.

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FOREWORD

Many years ago, when Strathcona Park was first marked on a map, it was imagined that it would someday stand beside the great natural parks of the continent, attracting the interest and admiration of travellers from all parts of the world. Today, 77 years later, Strathcona is little known outside British Columbia; and even within the province is well known to only a small group of enthusiasts. Over the years, the vision for the Park has fallen from the view of all but the few who have used the Park and who have wished to see its potential preserved and enhanced.

The Park now embraces a reservoir that once was a lake, logged-over forest land that has not been replanted, a number of mineral claims and an operating mine, a power line right-of-way, and a boundary that defies Park principles, not only by its original straightness, but also by the revisions that have been made over the years. The Parks agency pays the Park scant attention. The Park is not used for recreation as it might be. There is little effort to attract visitors to the Park. Far from realizing the vision of its founders, the Park, in a word, is a mess.

As a committee, we have tried to address our assignment in a constructive state of mind, asking ourselves what we could recommend as the best way to reconcile conflicting resource uses, to conserve present park values, and to restore and perhaps enhance some of the park values that have been lost.

It has not been an easy task. We had first to try to gain public confidence as an independent committee whose recommendations might be heard. To put it mildly, the Parks agency in particular and the government in general has long since lost credibility in their dealings with the public on the issues of Strathcona Park. When the Committee had gained some measure of public confidence, it was then necessary to elicit constructive and helpful comment. In this respect, we were partially successful, but our report is best seen as only a step along the way.

We have spent a great deal of our time in considering the second draft management plan for the Park, particularly with respect to the proposed park boundaries. In our view, the present boundaries are unsatisfactory and do not reflect detailed attention to park values.

We make a number of recommendations that we feel are useful but they will take time to implement and will warrant further public participation. Accordingly, we have chosen to recommend the establishment of a Strathcona Park Advisory Board to monitor for five years what we see as a program for rationalizing, rehabilitating, and developing the Park's great natural potential. Done well, the work of the Advisory Board could lead to a rededication of the Park as an example of what British Columbians can do to best take advantage of a natural heritage.

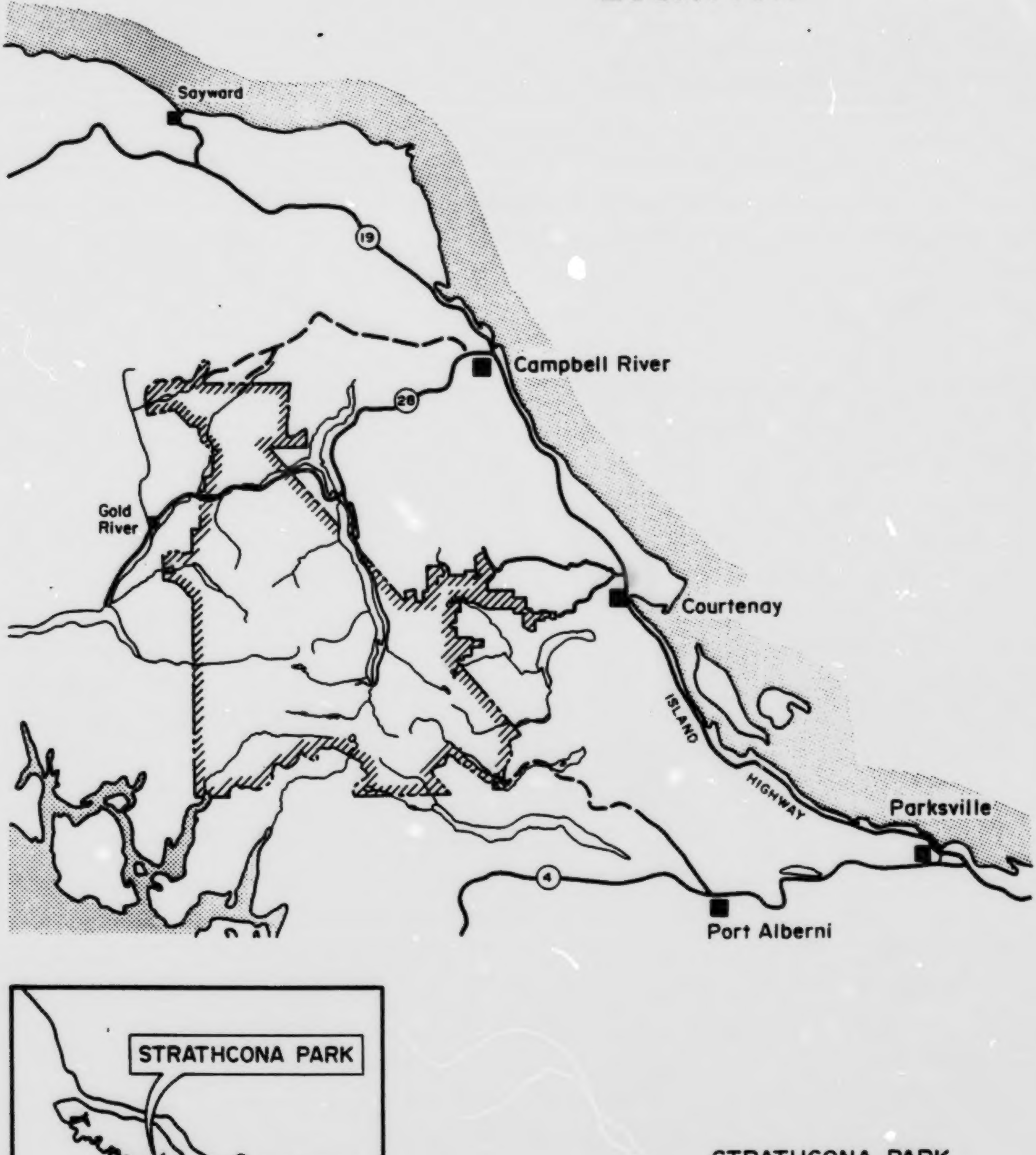
A central issue, the issue that perhaps more than any other precipitated the establishment of our Committee, was: What should be recommended about mining in Strathcona Park? Our answer is unequivocal: There is no place for further development of mineral claims in Strathcona Park. Having said that, the Committee is faced with the fait accompli of the Westmin mine. In our view, the public interest is best served by continuing the present operation with due regard to matters of environmental concern, most particularly of water quality.

In so far as other parks are concerned, we have chosen to demur. Parks are not all the same, and neither are mineral claims. The best resource use decisions are based on detailed knowledge of the locale and constructive local participation, regardless of whether the issue is mining or anything else. The message that needs to be heard, loud and clear, on matters concerning Strathcona and other parks, is simply this: Listen to what the public has to say.

Toward the end of our series of public hearings we were addressed by a young woman with a very positive attitude. She advised us to reflect on how things had been done in the past, and for the future, to try to think of a better way. That's what we have tried to do.

STRATHCONA PROVINCIAL PARK

LOCATION


Sayward
19
Campbell River
28
Gold River
Courtenay
ISLAND HIGHWAY
Parksville
4
Port Alberni
STRATHCONA PARK
VANCOUVER
VICTORIA

STRATHCONA PARK
ADVISORY COMMITTEE
June 1988

Figure 1

STRATHCONA PARK: RESTORING THE BALANCE

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

Strathcona Park, originally established by a separate Act of the British Columbia legislature in 1911, is the oldest park in this province. Situated at the centre of Vancouver Island, this magnificent area is well known for its rugged mountain beauty, as well as for the controversial resource use decisions that have been made over the decades. The original intent was to create a great park, a protected scenic setting that would attract tourists from distant areas to Vancouver Island. Beginning in 1918, various resource tenures and developments have been sanctioned by Government, including mineral claims, forest tenures and logging, a major operating mine, a hydro reservoir, and a number of other less obtrusive activities. Recent vocal public concern and civil disobedience concerning Strathcona Park is powerful evidence that there are many people who care deeply about the future of this and other provincial parks. Increasingly, the public sees British Columbia's parks as its last preserve of the natural landscape.

This report is organized to reflect the intertwined nature of the issues that this Committee has sought to address. Following from the introductory section, Section 2 provides background information and comment in regard to legislation, policy and planning process relating to the provincial park system of British Columbia. Section 3 is a description and evaluation of each of the major issues in Strathcona Park of concern to this Committee. In Section 4, thirty-four geographic areas of concern around the Park are each discussed. Both Sections 3 and 4 should be understood as distillations of the 250 submissions, 145 oral presentations, and almost 50 exhibits received by the Committee. Section 5 draws from the preceding sections and, considering issues and geographic areas, presents our concluding rationale and identifies our specific recommendations.

1.1 The Wilderness Advisory Committee 1985/86

A significant forerunner to the Strathcona Park Advisory Committee was the Wilderness Advisory Committee, appointed by the Minister of Environment, the Honourable Austin Pelton, in November of 1985. The Committee had a broad mandate to consider the role of wilderness in British Columbia and to make recommendations on a number of specific proposals regarding preservation of wilderness lands throughout the province, including boundary alterations to existing parks.

The Wilderness Advisory Committee was given about four months to examine information and public opinion regarding twenty-four areas. Strathcona Park was one of the areas identified for consideration. With the short time span of the work of the Committee, a thorough review of the Park was not possible. Nevertheless, some important recommendations were presented:

1. "The government should authorize the Parks Division to complete a plan for rationalizing the boundaries of Strathcona Park, taking into account the recommendations that follow.
2. If the government endorses the Parks Division proposal for boundary alterations, the lands acquired in exchange should have equal value to those that are given up.
3. That after agreement on the rationalization of the boundaries, a master plan be developed and the present array of park classifications be simplified.
4. That the proposed package of boundary changes and the master plan be subject to a public review preferably through process recommended by this Committee."

(Wilderness Advisory Committee, Exhibit 9, pp. 100-101)

In addition to these recommendations, the Committee suggested that a number of areas should be added to the Park including: Elk Mountain, Alderman Lake, Paradise Meadows, the Della Falls access corridor and the Kunlin Lake area. Similarly it was suggested that the Crown acquire the mineral rights at Gem and Faith Lakes and that a Recreation Area be established in the central area of the Park where extensive mineral activity and interest was present.

1.2 The Creation of the Strathcona Park Advisory Committee

The Strathcona Park Advisory Committee was established in March 1988 by the Minister of Environment and Parks, the Honourable Bruce Strachan, in response to public concern over mineral exploration and a number of boundary and classification changes to the Park that were undertaken in 1987 by Order-in-Council, and without prior public review.

In the same year, the portion of Strathcona Park which until then was Class B (allowing industrial development at the discretion of the Minister) was in part upgraded to Class A and the balance, those portions containing or in the vicinity of mineral claims and/or leases, was re-classified to Recreation Area status. In the view of many people these changes were cavalier erosions of the sanctity of the Park.

A further precipitant of public indignation was the granting to a mining company of a permit to explore for minerals on its claims in the Park. The claims had been staked over a number of years but permission to explore had been denied throughout the 1970's and 1980's. Such denial was at the Minister's discretion while the area was in Class B status. Under Recreation Area status, and consistent with recent policy between the respective ministries responsible for parks and for mines, permission to explore minerals was deemed acceptable by the agency. While the Province was acting on its interpretation of an earlier court case (Tener), a citizen's group, the Friends of Strathcona, obtained a legal opinion which disputed the Province's belief that the Tener case applied to the claims in Strathcona Park.

As mineral exploration commenced, concerned citizens petitioned the government and commenced a campaign of vigorous protest. Through the winter of 1987-88, these citizens persisted in a picketing strategy at the exploration site. Picketing continued in spite of a court injunction to cease such action. Subsequently, over sixty people were arrested and charged. With this demonstration of the sincerity of the protesters, and with rising public concern and media attention to the issue, the Minister announced the creation of this special Advisory Committee to review Strathcona Park's tenures, boundaries and related issues.

1.3 The Mandate and the Procedures of the Committee

The Strathcona Park Advisory Committee was established as an impartial Special Advisory Committee under Section 3.2 of the Environment and Parks Act. Its instructions from the Minister were, in the context of decisions taken by the B.C. government in 1987 with respect to Strathcona Park, to undertake a public review of boundaries, status, and resource tenures and to make recommendations regarding these matters and the draft master plan.

These terms of reference were expressed by the Minister as:

> "This review will be undertaken by an impartial Special Advisory Committee. The Committee is established under Section 3.2 of the Environment and Parks Act, and will review all available information and public opinion on:
>
> 1. Boundaries: The Committee is to review the boundary and status changes, as well as the various conservation, recreation and economic arguments for and against them, and make recommendations based on consideration of their impact and implications for both Strathcona Park and the rest of the park system.
>
> 2. Industrial Resource Uses: For each existing tenure, the Committee is to investigate and make recommendations on the short and long term management alternatives.
>
> 3. Master Plan: Within the context of the review of boundaries and pre-existing tenures, the Committee is to review the draft master plan and make specific recommendations that will achieve the desired long term preservation and recreation objectives for Strathcona Park.

> The Committee will encourage optimum public participation in providing constructive critique and input on these issues, and will provide the Minister with an independent assessment and recommendations that will contribute to the management of Strathcona Park and the provincial parks system for the optimum short and long term benefit of British Columbia."

From its commencement, this Committee has chosen to interpret the terms of reference as broadly as necessary in order to obtain all relevant information. The Committee's principal concern has been to establish what is right for Strathcona Park, and from this, to make socially responsible recommendations that are both practical and environmentally sound.

The Committee adopted and maintained throughout its term the following procedures:

a) all documents provided to the Committee were made public by distributing them as quickly as possible to public libraries, including the Vancouver Public Library, the Victoria Public Library, the Legislative Library, and branches of the Vancouver Island Regional Library System in Courtenay, Campbell River, Port Alberni, Nanaimo, and Duncan.

b) the Committee retained an independent consultant as Research Director, also serving as Administrator, to satisfy its information and organization needs, and to undertake liaison with the public, government, organizations and the news media.

c) all those who submitted documents (Appendix 2) were placed on a mailing list.

d) press releases and information bulletins advising of the terms of reference and the specifics of public meetings were distributed to the media and the mailing list.

e) public meetings were advertised and held in Vancouver, Courtenay, Campbell River, Port Alberni, Nanaimo and Victoria. Appendix 3 lists all presenters and Appendix 7 identifies the procedures followed at the public meetings.

f) at the public meetings, priority was given to pre-registered presenters, but at all meetings, all non-registered people wishing to address the Committee were given an opportunity.

g) the Committee, to ensure its independence from government, maintained separate business premises.

SECTION 2 OVERVIEW OF THE PROVINCIAL PARK SYSTEM

The purpose of this section is to provide the reader with sufficient background information about the park system in order that subsequent details about Strathcona can be understood in context.

2.1 Legislative Mandate

The legislative mandate for the provincial parks system is contained in the Park Act (1965; major amendments 1973 and 1977). This statute is reproduced in this report as Appendix 5. Some of the key aspects of the Park Act that are relevant to Strathcona as an element of British Columbia's provincial park system are noted below:

a) recognition of the dual mandate of natural environment protection and provision of recreational opportunities.

b) identification of park classifications Class A, B, C, and Recreation Area, and of Nature Conservancy Area as a designation within a park or recreation area.

c) the minimum total area for parks within the province is specified as 2,550,000 ha.

d) those Parks described in Schedules A & B of the Act can be enlarged by Order-In-Council, but not diminished except by legislative debate.

e) those Parks established by Order-in-Council can be enlarged, diminished or cancelled by further Order-in-Council.

f) park use permits may be issued in Class A parks if an activity is necessary for preservation or maintenance of recreational values or in Class B parks or Recreation Areas if an activity is not detrimental to the recreational values (as determined by Ministerial approval).

g) the issuance of park use and resource use permits must adhere to guidelines involving application, fees, and rehabilitation costs.

h) land exchanges are identified as an appropriate mechanism for park acquisition.

i) there are six categories of park types according to purpose:
   1. environmental preservation
   2. preservation and presentation of specific scientific, historic or recreational features
   3. enjoyment, convenience, and comfort to travellers
   4. recreational opportunities for local area
   5. specific recreational activities
   6. two or more of the above

2.2 Protection of Park Values

British Columbia's Park Act was enacted in 1965. Since the amendments of the early 1970's, it has been widely recognized that the Park Act is a strong, exclusive statute that on the whole gives good protection to park values. Some say it is one of the strongest exclusive park statutes on the continent. In B.C. only two other provincial land use statutes have superior power, the Environment and Land Use Act and the Pollution Control Act. In addition, the Wildlife Act and the Heritage Conservation Act apply in parks. Most of the land area contained in the provincial park system is free of non-conforming tenures or uses, including mineral claims.

One of the clearly stated purposes of the provincial parks system, both in its legislation and policy, is to identify and protect outstanding natural resources. To achieve this the Parks agency has developed a framework of landscape units which provides a systematic approach to protecting representative examples of ecosystem and landscape types throughout the province. In addition, rare and endangered species are identified and protected as special natural features. Third, lands of significant scenic, wilderness, and/or recreational value are sought and added to the park system. All of these objectives are of course dependent upon fiscal limitations (in terms of the acquisition of private lands and tenures) and upon reaching accord with competing uses of Crown land.

2.3 Classification of Park Act Lands

The Park Act distinguishes four classes of park lands: Class A, B, C, and Recreation Areas. Class A is the most highly protected status where no conflicting resource tenures are acceptable. When the Park Act first came into existence, Class B parks were designated where conflicting resource tenures existed or where the Province was prepared to tolerate them. To protect valued wilderness lands in Class B parks from industrial tenures, Nature Conservancy Areas were established as roadless sanctuaries totally protected from all development save for the most basic of backcountry recreational facilities. Class C includes parks dedicated over community-oriented recreation sites under the direction of rural area park boards. Although the Park Act defines Recreation Area status only vaguely, this class has been intended to include areas where recreation is "the highest and best use" but where other tenures or resource values must be recognized. Many Recreation Areas are now intended to become Class A Parks in time, with the extinguishment of resource tenures.

The Parks Division has recently undertaken initiatives to simplify the classification options and reduce the confusion inherent in the former system. The intention of current policy is to eliminate Classes B and C. Class B areas are to be reassessed for distribution among Class A and Recreation Area classes. Class C parks are to be removed from the system and placed under local community control and responsibility. Nature Conservancy Areas are not expressly defined in the most recent version of the Park Act, except that no natural resource may be granted, sold, removed, destroyed, damaged, disturbed or exploited, and that they can now be designated within Classes A, B, and Recreation Areas.

Recreation Area status, like its predecessor Class B, allows for the existence of land and resource tenures. For existing park areas reclassified from "B" to Recreation Area, the Parks Division has stated that its intention is to allow no additional private tenures and to work toward phasing out any current tenures. New parks must now pass through an interim period of Recreation Area status. Under this present policy, mineral claims can be staked, explored and developed within interim Recreation Areas but the exploration period is limited to 10 years and claims within this period will expire if after 10 years there is no proof of a commercially viable ore deposit. Concern has been expressed that the term "Recreation Area" is a misnomer; and has been misused to legitimize continuation of mining in park areas. It has been suggested that commercial development in these areas should be limited to recreational facilities such as lodges, and other facilities associated with traditional recreational activities. This variety of classifications and related policies is quite confusing to the public and is a source of distrust of the management system.

2.5 Park Planning

For each provincial park a master/management plan is to be developed. The plan must state the purpose of the park, and the development and management needed to achieve that purpose. The plan is meant to be dynamic, keeping pace with the changing regional context and new insights from park studies.

At present, the appropriateness of formal public involvement in the planning process is determined by the agency on the basis of: 1) the significance of the issues to be resolved; 2) the flexibility available for the resolution of issues; and 3) the extent of previously expressed public interest. Formal public involvement in the planning process for provincial parks has been recent and, for the most part, limited to a few large parks including Tweedsmuir, Wells Gray, Strathcona and Silver Star Recreation Area. Methods of involvement have included public meetings, "open houses", workshops, written submissions, interest group meetings, and appointment of advisory committees.

Agency policy defines five zoning categories, and these are intended to guide park management. The following definitions are taken from the recent publication "Striking the Balance" (Exhibit 32):

1) wilderness: backcountry recreation; user convenience facilities including trails, primitive campsites and shelters; fishing and hunting allowed; mechanized access is permitted to specific points.

2) nature conservancy: backcountry recreation; no hunting, no mechanized access; no facility development.

3) natural environment: off-road outdoor recreation activities; largely undisturbed natural environment; moderately developed facilities such as trails, campsites, shelters.

4) intensive recreation: facility-oriented outdoor recreation activities; road access; facilities such as campgrounds, boat launches, interpretive buildings.

5) integrated resource use: integration of recreation and industrial uses in a recreation area.

It is important to note that the Integrated Resource Use Zone may not place the maximum emphasis upon recreation. In fact it could be questioned as to whether it fits in the spectrum at all.

Management plans for parks indicate park zoning and specify zonal management and administrative actions. These plans are the principal guiding instrument for the implementation of policy in parks.

SECTION 3: THE MAJOR ISSUES OF STRATHCONA PARK

3.1 Public Involvement in Planning and Decision-Making

The Parks Division has been engaged in planning for Strathcona for many years, but this has seldom resulted in decisive action on the issues facing this Committee. In these planning efforts, consultation with the public has been neglected until recent years.

In the early 1980's, the Division undertook a general survey of recreation values and commenced an internal review of boundaries, as preliminary steps toward preparation of a master plan for the park. For many years the Division had contemplated "rationalizing" the boundaries and classification of Strathcona Park, but major deletions were not undertaken until 1987.

Despite advice and Ministerial commitments to the contrary, these boundary and classification amendments were undertaken without benefit of a public review. Then, the Parks Division undertook to develop a master or management plan for the Park. Public meetings were held for this purpose, but many people criticised and boycotted the process because they had not not been consulted about the amendments. Moreover they were not permitted to comment in the Master planning meetings on the boundary amendments or the re-classification to Recreation Area status.

In regard to the master plan, the Committee has heard frequent complaints that little weight seems to have been given to the majority of submissions. Few substantive adjustments were made to the second draft of the plan and it strongly resembles what the Parks Division apparently sees as appropriate rather than what the concerned public feels is appropriate. Because of this perception of inadequate public involvement and co-ordination of public concerns, many submissions to this Committee called for a more formal inquiry or commission.

In addition to hearing from many members of the general public, the Strathcona Park Advisory Committee also heard testimony from representatives of native bands and tribal councils. These people, whose ancestors have enjoyed the use of the area for thousands of years, observed that poor resource stewardship is too evident in Strathcona Park. They are distressed at the lack of opportunity for their communities to make useful contributions to the planning and management of an area they consider their home and inheritance.

The Strathcona Park Advisory Committee has heard many expressions of frustration, anger and anxiety that the Parks Division acted first and then consulted the public after the fact. Many citizens do not feel that in its short lifespan the Wilderness Advisory Committee could have justly considered their submissions. They are deeply offended that Strathcona Park could have been reduced in a significant fashion by an Order-in-Council decision, without reference to the public. As a result, our Committee was exposed to considerable cynicism from the public, particularly from those people who make frequent recreational use of Strathcona Park.

3.2 Land Management in Strathcona Park (Figure 2)

3.2.1 Shifting Boundaries

Much of the controversy and challenge presently facing the Parks agency with regard to Strathcona Park is related to the issue of the boundaries and the classification of lands within the Park. A very long history of tinkering with policy and land use has contributed a legacy of controversy. Emotions run high whenever yet another boundary change or re-classification is proposed or, worse, undertaken. It is a widespread perception that the Parks Division is perennially giving up pieces of Stratcona Park to the benefit of industry or the park system elsewhere.

The original 1911 boundaries of Strathcona Park formed a right-angle triangle, enclosing the central area of the mountains of Vancouver Island. The eastern side of the triangle followed the western edge of a railway land grant. Although these straight lines somewhat arbitrarily bissected valleys and mountain blocks, they also managed to contain and protect as parkland extensive alpine and forest wilderness areas. Over the years, as industrial interests in the landscape increased, there has been a growing concern that these boundaries were not optimal. While Park supporters pushed for additions, such as were obtained in the Gold Lake and Forbidden Plateau areas, industrial concerns sought and won certain concessions within the Park. Still, over the decades, the straight line boundaries largely remained and were increasingly seen as irrational, particularly because some areas within the Park had been subjected to industrial activity while some areas of high recreation value remained just outside the Park.

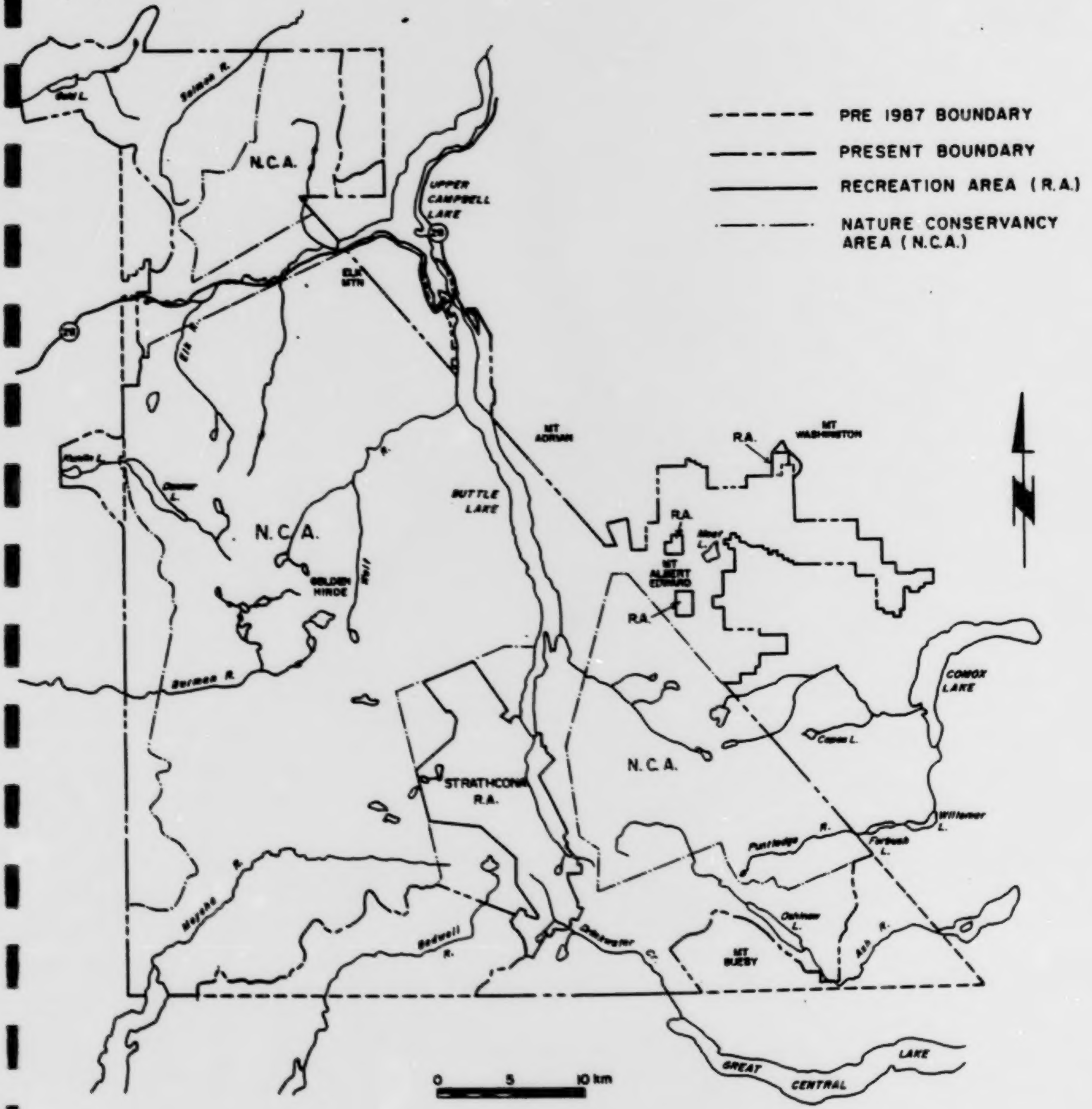
Through the 1980's, this boundary issue was studied by the Parks Division, resulting in major changes in 1987. These have been strongly criticised by the public, especially by hiking groups, which visit the Park and who do not agree that the new boundary reflects optimal park values. It is the widespread public opinion that recent boundary amendments, as well as changes in the policies and classification of the Park, appear to have responsed primarily to the needs of resource extraction activities on the periphery of the park rather than to park values.

In brief, the boundary history of Strathcona Park is as follows:

Year	Event	Total Park Area
1911	Established	105,937 ha
1913	addition	214,848 ha
1960	blocks 122-126 added	215,024 ha

STRATHCONA PROVINCIAL PARK

BOUNDARIES and CLASSIFICATION


PRE 1987 BOUNDARY
PRESENT BOUNDARY
RECREATION AREA (R.A.)
NATURE CONSERVANCY AREA (N.C.A.)
Salmon R.
N.C.A.
UPPER CAMPBELL LAKE
28
ELK MTN
Elk R.
28
MT ADRIAN
R.A.
MT WASHINGTON
BUTTLE LAKE
R.A.
MT ALBERT EDWARD
R.A.
N.C.A.
GOLDEN HINDE
Wolf
Burman R.
COMOX LAKE
STRATHCONA R.A.
N.C.A.
Willemar L.
Puntledge R.
Forbush L.
Moyeha R.
Bedwell R.
Drinkwater Cr.
Oshinow L.
MT BUSBY
Ash R.
GREAT CENTRAL LAKE
0
5
10 km

STRATHCONA PARK
ADVISORY COMMITTEE
June 1988

Figure 2

Year	Event	Total Park Area
1968	Forbidden Plateau & Buttle Lake Narrows added	227,147 ha
1969	small blocks added (82 ha) Elk River hydro r/w deleted (49 ha)	227,180 ha
1972	west end of Donner Lake added	227,209 ha
1979	Gold Lake addition	231,434 ha
1987	park cancellation and re-establishment Deletions: Bedwell River area Mt. Bueby area Ash River area Ranald Creek area Crest Creek area Puzzle Mtn. area Additions: Kunlin Lake area Paradise Meadows	201,003 ha

Over the years, the Parks Division has negotiated land and timber trades/exchanges with respect to Strathcona, in order to obtain other park lands for the park system. In Strathcona, this practice has resulted in considerable degradation of park values and eventual alterations to boundaries. There are many examples including: timber cutting in the Bedwell River drainage in approximately 1962; timber cutting in the Burman River valley (1966) in trade for land for Rathtrevor Beach Provincial Park; and, timber exchanges in Ranald, Greenstone, Nickie and Gretchen Creeks drainages for land to become Cape Scott Park (1969).

These trades, exchanges, deletions and additions have resulted in a park with a very peculiar configuration. The Committee was frequently reminded that what is needed is a long term vision of the role of the park and identification of the activities and areas needed to fulfill the vision.

Although the expressed purpose of the 1987 boundary review was to comprehensively determine and establish a permanent, rational boundary, it is evident that both the process and the comprehensiveness of the exercise fell far short of what is necessary to satisfactorily resolve the diversity of issues and to properly consider in detail all of the relevant information for each of the areas bordering the park.

3.2.2 The Classification Tangle

Strathcona Park's has had a confusing history of classification. The status of some areas of the Park has been repeatedly altered during the Park's history. Principally, these changes have resulted from shifts in government policy with respect to industrial resource uses.

Mining claims, including exploration and development were permitted from the early years. As late as 1957, the Class A status covering the park accepted prospecting and mining if claims were proved and developed within a two-year period. In the early 1960's, Class B status was applied to the Bedwell River area where mining claims had had a long history and shortly afterwards, in 1965, under the new Park Act, the entire park was reclassified to Class B status. At the same time, recognizing conservation needs, Nature Conservancy Areas were identified for wilderness protection. This combination of Class B park and Nature Conservancy remained for many years, until in early 1980's an area on the east side of the Buttle Lake was reclassified to Class A status. Then in 1987, the Class B status was removed during the cancellation and re-establishment of the Park. Now, no

Class B area remains and in its place 60,000 ha have been designated as Class A Park, 10,000 ha have been designated as Recreation Area, and 30,000 ha have been deleted. The Nature Conservancy Areas have remained intact (over 122,000 ha).

Three Recreation Areas were created from Class B parkland over areas containing mineral claims. A fourth Recreation Area, at Paradise Meadows, was a new addition of land to Strathcona. The Recreation Area status, which replaces the Class B parkland under the new land designation policy of the Parks Division, is the current method of recognizing the existence of non-park land tenures. As a result, the current Recreation Areas are restricted to the areas of existing resource interests. However, they include considerable unencumbered park land that is used or could be used in conjunction with the development of the mineral claims. The amount of this unencumbered land is approximately 30% of the present Recreation Areas.

It is interesting that the policy which identified Recreation Area status as the appropriate designation for lands encumbered by mineral tenures also recognizes other extractive resource commitments as comparable. However, in Strathcona Park other potential resource extraction areas, such as those containing timber licenses have been included under Class A status. Apparently, this policy is not applied consistently.

Throughout much of the history of Strathcona Park, the classification of its lands seems to have had little effectiveness in terms of protecting park values. Consequently this park consists today of a patchwork of classifications under the Park Act. From the many submissions and presentations made to this Committee, it is apparent that the public is unsympathetic with this classification tangle. To them, a park is a park. They feel especially strongly that the Recreation Area status is a signal that mining is acceptable. This has caused much anxiety because the areas concerned are of high park value.

3.2.3 The Zoning Scheme

The draft management plan for Strathcona Park prepared in 1987, uses four of the five zones accepted for application within the park system.

a) Intensive Recreation Zone - The plan subdivides this zone into two parts: the Park Facility Subzone including major public facilities primarily at the north end of Buttle Lake (approx. 1,000 ha); and the Parkway Subzone including the major access corridors and associated small developments along Buttle Lake (approximately 12,000 ha)

b) Natural Environment Zone - This zone is proposed to encompass a total area of approximately 37,000 ha including the following segments of the park:

- Gold Lake area
- Tlools Creek trail corridor (and north to park boundary)
- Crest Mountain Trail area
- Elk River highway corridor
- Elk River Trail corridor
- Kunlin Lake area
- east and west shore areas near north end of Buttle Lake
- Marble Meadows corridor
- Augerpoint Mountain corridor
- Forbidden Plateau (except Recreation Areas)
- Flower Ridge Trail corridor (and west to Recreation Area boundary)
- Bedwell Lake area
- Drinkwater Creek
- Oshinow Lake

c) Nature Conservancy Zone - This zone contains approximately 139,000 ha and includes the following modifications to the existing Nature Conservancy Areas:

- NCA north of Gold River Highway
  - to be expanded northwest to include Salmon River area
  - to be reduced to Tlools Creek area
- central NCA
  - to be expanded to western park boundary
  - to be expanded along northern and western borders of the Rec. Area. (eg. Myra Creek, Mt. Phillips, and Bedwell Lake)
  - to be decreased by areas in Natural Environment Zone (Elk River, Buttle Lake, Marble Meadows)
- new area to be added: Leader Lake and upper McBride Creek
- southeastern NCAs
  - to be expanded along the north and eastern borders to the park boundary and the height of land between the park and the Forbidden Plateau
  - to be expanded along the southern boundary
  - to be decreased along the western edge by the Nature Environment Zone along the Flower Ridge Trail.

d) Integrated Resource Development Zone - These zones are to conform and be equal to the extent of the Recreation Areas.

There are a number of elements of the zoning scheme that cause confusion. There are Nature Conservancy Areas and Nature Conservancy Zones but these do not mean the same thing and they cover different areas of Strathcona Park. Recreation Areas and Integrated Resource Use Zones appear to be the same thing and are described as being the same areas in Strathcona Park but are not synonymous according to the agency's zoning system (although this Integrated Resource Zone can only be applied in Recreation Areas).

Particularly noteworthy is the absence of the wilderness zone (as defined by the Parks Division) from the Strathcona Park master plan. This seems unusual since the primary perception of the character of this park, as described in the Committee's hearings, is "wilderness". For the Parks Division, it is the wilderness zone that allows for basic access and rudimentary facilities in backcountry areas. The extensive use of the Nature Conservancy Zone implies that there will be no basic facilities to encourage or support such wilderness use in the majority of the park.

In this context, it is noted that the Nature Conservancy Areas were designated initially as areas within Strathcona Park which were to be given greater protection from roads and resource development than afforded by Class B status. They were not intended to prohibit backcountry facility development, air access or hunting but rather to protect those areas from resource extraction and road development.

The zoning system of the Parks agency is intended to be used to describe access, facilities and recreation activities that are:

> "compatible with the natural resources found in a specific area, so that the recreation/conservation balance is maintained throughout the park." (Ministry of Environment and Parks, Striking the Balance, p. 9)

In this way, it is characterized as a proactive tool that will direct park planning, yet in the Strathcona Plan it seems mainly used as a confirmation of current patterns of park use, recreation and otherwise.

3.2.4 Recreational Use

Strong interest in recreation by British Columbians and visitors is important to ensure that a park receives due care and attention. Although Strathcona Park is the oldest provincial park in the province, it has not achieved the recognition or degree of use of many other provincial parks.

This may have been due in part to the impacts of resource extraction, and the use of Buttle Lake as a reservoir. Other factors such as location relative to major population areas, access and climate have also contributed. Local communities and the tourism industry give little attention to promoting the enjoyment of Strathcona Park. Information of a substantive nature is elusive. Most available tourism publications fail to mention the park. Even highway signage does not inform the traveller how to find the park. Those who do arrive at the park face a considerable challenge in learning how to access its tremendous recreation resources. Hence, today's frequent park users are often well-informed members or associates of Vancouver Island-based outdoor and nature-oriented clubs. Although Strathcona Park is the major provincial park on Vancouver Island, but to the general public it is presently unfamiliar.

Nevertheless, it is widely believed that much greater recreational use will be, achieved without impact on wilderness qualities, if greater attention is given to the development of facilities in response to the needs of Park users, and there is a more aggressive promotion of the recreation opportunities.

Strathcona Park has suffered from neglect rather than being developed to its full recreational potential. Public concern over this apparent neglect has been expressed repeatedly to the Committee. Among Park supporters there is doubt that the Parks agency has the interest and ability to effectively stimulate and guide the recreational development and promotion of Strathcona Park. The public understands that while it is important to retain wilderness, it is also essential for the long term survival and well being of Strathcona Park that recreational use be expanded.

3.3 Mining and Mineral Claims in Strathcona Park

3.3.1 Policy Options

In general, the tradition and practice has been to not permit mining in British Columbia's provincial parks. However, in Strathcona Park prospecting, locating and the development of mines has been permitted under varying regulations and authority from 1918 to 1973. A major watershed in the administration occurred in 1965 when the entire Park was reclassified to Class B status, allowing development of existing claims under a park use permit. It was during the years immediately following reclassification that many of the present claims within the Park were recorded.

To further complicate the issue, among the claims in Strathcona Park there appear to be considerable differences of the rights entrained. Whereas Crown granted claims have been treated by the courts as interests in land, Mineral Act claims are considered to be chattels only. Furthermore, the issues of whether claims pre-exist park status and whether they pre-exist the Park Act of 1965 could significantly affect the claimholders rights. In Strathcona, there are both Crown-granted and Mineral Act claims. Because additions were made to the Park at various times, a number of both types of claims pre-date the Park. Many other claims post-date the Park but were sanctioned by the government of the day. Many of these, however, were established after the Park Act came into existence.

Under Class B status, with respect to Mineral Act claims, the Minister could decide not to issue exploration or development permits if, in his judgement, such activity would unacceptably impair Park values. The conversion in 1987 of mineral claim areas to Recreation Area status has been seen by both Park supporters and the mining companies as a signal of government willingness to entertain new mining activity in this park area.

If the Minister does not wish to permit further mineral development in Strathcona Park, several options are available for dealing with the existing mineral claims (Appendix 4):

1) denial by the Minister of park use permits for exploration, development or production;

2) denial of mine development or production permits;

3) imposition of conditions on permits that effectively prevent exploration, development or production;

4) declaration of a moratorium on staking, exploration and development pending some future change in circumstances;

5) granting permission for exploration with the expectation that further development will not be economically feasible. Then, either the claims will be abandoned, future denial of permits will not be contested, or the claims may be expropriated or otherwise extinguished at minimum cost;

6) down-classification of the area of the park concerned so that it is either no longer park or is in a type of designation that allows mineral exploration and development;

7) negotiation with the claim holders to determine a mutually agreeable "buy-out" price;

8) expropriation of the claims by the Province.

The difficulty with most of these options is that hope springs eternal in the minds of miners. Just as fishermen sense that "just one last cast" will hook the big fish, prospectors are inclined to believe that one more drill hole will hit the mother lode. How often are we reminded that major discoveries have been made in areas that have been explored for many years. Considerable hope also rests on the development of more favourable market conditions that will make a mine profitable.

Of the eight options, the first four, which are the most tempting for government, are all short term, readily reversible approaches. These options are not solutions, but only methods of deferring the matter into the future. Therefore, they are inherently inappropriate measures for protection of park values because over time these values will be eroded by exploration, if not by the development of "just one more mine." Park planning is not on firm ground under these circumstances. Moreover, these measures, as impermanent resolutions, are also frustrating to the mining industry.

The fifth option, permitting exploration in the hope that the claims will prove worthless or uneconomic, is essentially a gamble. In this, the Province is in effect acknowledging a lesser park value and speculating that the possible damage to park values by exploration will be offset by the reduced cost of buying the claim when exploration results are poor. However, there is a strong chance that exploration could yield results that would either lead to a mine or to the requirement of a higher acquisition cost. The claimholder cannot lose in this option because he hopes to be at least recompensed for the cost of exploration in the buy-out. This is not a wise option for the government.

The option of down-classification is the route that has been taken recently with respect to a portion of Strathcona Park. This is in fact simply the bureaucratic means of allowing option five to be exercised legally. The areas in question, encompassing existing mineral claims, have been re-designated as "Recreation Areas". Thus, if a mine should proceed, it is possible for the government to say that it is not in a park. The Parks Division hopes that in time no such mine will develop, having been frustrated by geology, economics, or development regulations, and that the claimholders will be prepared to sell or otherwise relinquish their claims at affordable prices. If indeed park values are to be cherished and protected with vigilance, this seems to be a naive hope.

The down-classification option has merit in areas that are peripheral or otherwise not of high value to a park. This option was exercised in Wells Gray Park after Tener's claims in a Class A park were judged to have been expropriated. The difficulty in the case of Strathcona is that all of the mineral claims, including those recently established in the Bedwell watershed and those in the Forbidden Plateau area, exist in areas that either have high park values or are integral to the overall quality of the Park.

This leaves the options of negotiation and expropriation. Negotiation is the preferable of the two. However, in many instances it is unlikely to be successful, because at least one of the parties will probably be unwilling to strike a deal. Expropriation, either by direct declaration or indirectly by upward classification (to Class A) and denial of permits, is the more probable of these two options. The anticipated outcome in many such incidents, particularly until sufficient precedents were established, would be legal action by the claimholders, and the courts would finally determine the question of rights and the legal basis for compensation.

In Strathcona Provincial Park, Cream Silver Mines Ltd. commenced an action against the Crown similar to Tener, but the court awaited the result of the Tener case. In 1986, the case came before the B.C. Supreme Court. The court found that in the Cream Silver case, no expropriation of land had taken place (as had been the case with Tener) because the recording of the claims under the Mineral Act meant that the claims were chattels, rather than interest in land. Under the Park Act, in a Class B area, the company had the right to apply for a use permit to explore. Cream Silver's appeal of the 1986 decision has been indefinitely adjourned. A full appreciation of the distinctions between various claim tenures has not been established in the courts.

Despite the uncertainties, Cream Silver Mines was given a six month resource permit allowing exploratory drilling between January 1, 1988 and June 30, 1988. According to company officials, the results of this exploration have been inconclusive, and the company requires additional exploration. Meanwhile, another mining venture, Casamiro/Sherwood, continued to explore its Crown-granted claims without having a valid use permit and it ignored an order to cease, without penalty or prosecution. These actions have been perceived in the public view as illustrating the reluctance of the Parks agency to act as an advocate for the parks.

3.4.2 Environmental Considerations

As is well known, Strathcona Park presently contains a major operating mine, Westmin Resources Ltd. The existence and expansion of this operation over the past twenty years has led to considerable controversy and generated substantial knowledge about the impact of the mine on the park. In addition to park values, considerable attention has focussed upon the impacts upon water quality, in relation to fisheries and downstream communities.

The Westmin lease area covers about 30 km^2 of the Park. Of this area, the actual mine site and buildings occupy perhaps 3 km^2. However, four types of impact extend well beyond this area. The first is noise. Alpine hikers complain that from many miles away they can hear the whine of the shaft exhaust fans. In effect, the extent of wilderness in this region of the Park is drastically reduced. Westmin has been endeavouring to reduce the noise by constructing a sound absorbing barrier, but the success of this initiative has been limited.

The second impact outside the mine site and lease area is the result of the requirement of the mine for electric power. Westmin, with authorization, installed dams on two creek systems (Tennent and Thelwood) to generate power. Significant park values, including the lakes, adjacent forest cover, and scenic values have been lost as a consequence. This power supply is now fully utilized and any further mineral developments will require new sources of power.

The third impact is from ore trucks that, throughout each day, travel through the Park, between the mine site and Campbell River port facilities. The roadway, although paved, is often narrow and winding. This industrial traffic is therefore in direct conflict with less hurried park visitors, wildlife that crosses the highway to reach the lake, and people who may be trying to cross the road or enjoy the lakeshore. This traffic would increase should another mine be developed.

Probably the most significant issue of public worry is the generation of acid mine waste and its potential impact to several important watersheds that originate in the park. With particular regard to Westmin, several communities, including Campbell River, depend upon the affected watershed for domestic water, and the river system supports important salmon populations.

When sulphide bearing rocks are exposed, they weather. Through a process facilitated by bacterial action, an acidic waste is produced that contains high concentrations of dissolved metals. To prevent this process, it is necessary to prevent exposure of the rock surfaces to air or water. If this cannot be done, the acid waste must be collected and neutralized. If not contained, this toxic drainage enters the watershed with potentially serious environmental impacts to aquatic organisms and to those who routinely use the water for domestic purposes. This is not a short run problem; permanent solutions are required because otherwise acid waste drainage may continue for many, many years.

Current research and recent experience in other areas indicate that the impacts can be devastating and costly to address. The Tsolum River, immediately east of Strathcona Park, has lost what were once significant salmon runs primarily as the result of leaching from an abandoned minesite at Mt. Washington. The Province is planning to experiment with the placement of a clay cap over the acid generating rock to prevent exposure, and thereby it is hopped, to curtail the generation of acid and the production of toxic drainage. Preliminary estimates suggest this procedure will cost the government about $600,000. If it is not successful, a more expensive synthetic covering will be tried. The public is thus being stuck with a sizable, cleanup bill because the mining company that produced the waste rock is no longer available to take responsibility.

Although Westmin Resources Ltd. presently operates a major underground mine in Strathcona Park, this has not always been the case. In the 1960s and 1970s, this mine was a combination open pit and underground operation. Because the acid generation problem was at that time unrecognized, regulatory agencies allowed waste rock to be used for projects such as road building and otherwise to be discarded at the minesite. Tailings (the residual fine material that is waste from the milling process) were disposed of in Buttle Lake. When a deterioration of water quality was noted in the Buttle-Campbell Lakes system in the late 1970's, the tailings entering the lake were assumed to be the source of the problem. The method of disposal was converted to a land-based system. At this time, it was recognized that the waste rock around the minesite and it the old open pit, was a more serious source of acid leachate and metal contamination than the tailings. A number of measures was then instituted to contain and treat drainage, and also to relocate waste rock so that production of acid could be curtailed, controlled or treated.

Even with large capital expenditures, techniques for control of acid mine waste are very site-specific and their success remains uncertain. At Westmin, approximately $535,000 per annum is currently spent on control, prevention, and cleanup of waste rock previously used or disposed of in other ways. In addition, $500,000 per annum is annually spent to dispose of tailings from the present operations. Experience at the Westmin mine site is contributing to advances in addressing the problem. Since Westmin instituted the present land-based tailings disposal system at Westmin and cleanup of waste rock deposits, the presence of metals in the Buttle-Campbell system has significantly declined, according to federal and provincial monitoring agencies.

Despite this improvement in water quality, the local population remains deeply concerned about the long term quality and safety of their drinking water supplies. The Committee heard numerous expressions of opinion that even the best efforts at Westmin might not be sufficient to hold metal contamination to health standard levels. Any additional mines in the same watershed would compound the problem. Similar concerns exist regarding possible mines in other watersheds of Strathcona Park. For example, such developments in the upper Drinkwater Creek area or in the Forbidden Plateau could affect drinking water and fish habitat.

3.4 Forestry in Relation to the Park

For Strathcona Park, there are three major forestry issues:

1) the presence of old forest tenures within the Park;

2) areas of the park (or that were within the Park until 1987) that have been logged but not restocked;

3) areas that to date have been outside the Park contain significant timber values and are potential additions to the Park.

Those portions of Strathcona Park that continue to contain active forest tenures are relatively small and are concentrated in the southeast corner of the Park. These are identified in Appendix 6. Some important recreational landscapes could be potentially impacted by forest activity because of their crucial location in valley lowlands and in areas of special features such as Oshinow Lake and the Drinkwater Valley southeast of Della Falls.

Old forest tenures (known as "temporary tenures" because they expire upon completion of harvesting the present stand) are located in the vicinity of Drinkwater Creek, Mount Bueby, Oshinow Lake and River, and the Ash River. Over the years, as shown in Appendix 6, many have been cancelled. Some were removed from the Park as a result of Park areas being deleted in 1987, but many tenures still remain within the current boundaries. It is important to note that these tenures, upon being cut, do not require the owner to replant. The Parks Division has undertaken negotiations with the owner to acquire the balance of these tenures in exchange for cutting rights in the park areas deleted in 1987.

In previous decades, as part of a process for obtaining valued park lands elsewhere, the timber in some areas of Strathcona Park was traded to forest companies. These deals usually involved the exchange of timber for land, without a restocking requirement. The Ranald Creek area, the Bedwell valley bottomlands, the Ash River area and the Mount Bueby area are the most prominent illustrations. Cape Scott Park and Rathtrevor Beach Park were acquired in this way. In 1987, consistent with the advice it had been given by the Wilderness Advisory Committee, but without the recommended public review, Parks Division deleted these areas from the Park because the present park values, after logging, were judged to be low. This sequence of events has generated very adverse public comment.

A third forestry issue, prominent in the discussion of the future of Strathcona Park, is resource use conflict in potential additions to the Park. Areas such as Elk Mountain, Willemar and Forbush Lakes, Idiens and

Capes Lakes and the lower Drinkwater Valley are examples where valuable recreation attributes and associated conservation and economic benefits must be weighed against the economic value of timber both to the company holding the cutting rights and to the economy of the province.

Where the values for one use or the other are clearly dominant the decision is relatively easy. Where there are alternative resources available for substitution, even a difficult comparison of values can result in a satisfactory solution. However, where the values are high and the alternatives for substitution few, the decision is both difficult and 'expensive'; such is the case with the Elk Mountain area. Here, as at Mt. Flannigan and Mt. Adrian, the forest company privately owns the land and timber and is seeking equivalent substitution in the region.

3.5 Multipurpose Management of the Reservoir

Buttle Lake, one of the larger bodies of fresh water on Vancouver Island, has been part of the Buttle-Upper Campbell reservoir system, regulated under water license since the 1950's. There was considerable public outcry when this project was undertaken because Buttle Lake was greatly treasured for its beauty, its fish, and the associated wildlife. Although Buttle Lake is almost entirely encompassed within Strathcona Park, B.C. Hydro's water licence has taken precedence over the Park Act. Nevertheless, it is readily and commonly perceived to be a part of the Park; the lake and its shoreline are important recreational resources of considerable importance to the Park.

As a reservoir, the recreational appeal and potential of Buttle Lake has been severely curtailed by the presence of a "forest" of stumps along much of the shoreline and by the seasonal fluctuation of water levels. The recreational opportunities along the shorelines of Buttle and Upper Campbell Lakes have not been adequately developed. A major shoreline rehabilitation program has long been needed to facilitate recreational access and use of the lakeshore.

Recently, Parks Division and B.C. Hydro have jointly financed the removal of stumps from some limited sections of shoreline where recreational use concentrates. However, at the pace of stump removal over the past thirty years, it could be many decades before the entire shoreline would again be useful and attractive for recreation.

In addition to the primary objective of power generation, the Buttle-Upper Campbell water storage system serves a variety of objectives, each with specific seasonally varying needs: flood control (low reservoir in Fall and Spring), fisheries (suitable stream flows in Summer and Fall), downstream recreation and reservoir recreation (chiefly Summer).

Drawdown of the reservoir during the high recreational season is at an agreed rate of three feet or less per month, but lake-based and shoreline recreational activity is still impacted significantly. There are similar problems on both Upper and Lower Campbell Lakes, which also serve as reservoirs.

The management regime is of necessity a compromise designed to optimize the return from a combination of uses, with power generation as the primary use. From a Parks perspective, it would be desireable to reduce the rate of drawdown during the summer months, provided the beaches were neither submerged nor distant from the water in July and August. B.C. Hydro's position is that it would prefer a higher maximum level - up to 728 feet - for use in the March to June period.

Slower summertime drawdown (eg. two feet per month maximum) and greater emphasis on the latter part of the prime visitor season could reduce the impact on recreational opportunities in the Park. Although it is difficult to balance impacts on all river uses including Park interests, power generation, and downstream interests, if the reservoir is filled in the Spring to a slightly higher level than presently is normal practice, then the impact of summer drawdown would be lessened.

Some public suggestions have included total rejection of the necessity for the reservoir and a return of Buttle Lake to its natural level. While it is suggested that power supply could be substituted from alternate sources, such as the Cheekeye-Dunsmuir transmission line to Vancouver Island, these suggestions ignore the value of the power and the need for flood control.

3.6 Control of Non-Conforming Uses

All commercial enterprises, including commercial recreation, and other uses of provincial parks and recreation areas that do not constitute public recreation, are required to possess valid "park use permits" if in a park, or "resource use permits" if in a recreation area.

Fees for use permits are set by regulation under the Park Act. The purpose of these permits is to regulate private users of the provincial park system; they are not intended to be a means of generating revenue. Therefore, the fees for permits do not tend to reflect market value for the rights obtained.

A distinction can be made between categories of uses and their conformance to the primary intent of parks. On the one hand there are many special uses that are oriented to recreation or nature research. On the other hand are uses that are non-conforming, such as resource development or commercial harvesting (eg. trapping). The present regulations do not make this distinction. For example, to use a cabin site and an adjacent area, a non-profit recreational club must pay the greater of $200 per year or $100 per hectare per year. The same fee structure is applied to industrial premises and facilities, such as a mine. The fees neither reflect market values nor the level of conformity of the use with the Park objectives.

In practice, in Strathcona Park, there appears to have been some differentiation in the way in which fees have been assessed. Organizations offering or conducting recreational services within the Park, such as guiding, have been assessed fees in accordance with the regulations. Companies involved in the extraction of resources seem to have greater opportunity to negotiate their fees. The most obvious example is Westmin Resources Ltd. which is obliged to pay an annual fee of $60 until the year 2012 for the entire area of the minesite and adjacent leased area. In addition, it pays a further $60 annual fee for its permit for hydro-electricity generation outside its lease area. Permits for a variety of non-conforming uses within provincial parks and recreation areas are granted as the mechanism for regulating such uses. This report has earlier discussed the major users -- mining, forest companies, and so on. Existing Hydro rights-of-way, water diversions, meteorological stations and microwave repeater stations are examples of uses that do not significantly blemish the park values. Nevertheless, it remains crucial to address site-specific concerns in the locating and managing of these uses so as to minimize their impacts.

It has been suggested to the Committee that the Parks agency should retain total control over such areas and that stronger environmental protection requirements be established to ensure Park integrity is preserved. For instance, it has been observed that the B.C. Hydro powerline right-of-way, though the Elk Valley, has been excluded from the Park since 1969. As a result, park regulations cannot be enforced along it. The Parks Division therefore is seeking to add it back into the Park and then issue a park use permit.

Concern has been raised about the current practice of requiring performance bonds and other means of holding security over non-conforming uses. The magnitude of bonding or the strength of commitments obtained is a matter requiring further scrutiny. There are suggestions that such mechanisms are at present insufficient to effectively control an industrial user.

The matter of assessing permit fees poses a dilemma. If market value revenues are obtained from private or commercial uses of the Park, does this not create an incentive to government to encourage additional non-conforming and commercial uses? The opposing viewpoint holds that if any person or any organization obtains a right of exclusivity over a part of a park or recreation area, or would earn a private profit from a direct use (and impact upon) the Park, then they should pay a fee to the public appropriate to the level that public use and access is diminished.

The Committee has received numerous statements of the inadequacy of the fee structures or agreements. Some people suggest that fees should be set according to market conditions while others think they should serve as a toll or tax for the use of park/provincial facilities, such as Westmin perhaps paying a toll for each tonne hauled along the Buttle Lake Road or B.C.F.P. Ltd. perhaps paying according to use levels on the logging road through Elk Valley. Other submissions have stated without reservation that no significant government revenue should be derived from industrial uses in parks.

SECTION 4: GEOGRAPHIC AREAS OF CONCERN (Figure 3)

In this section, each area of the park and adjacent territory that is at issue is briefly discussed. These discussions are intended to be summaries of the major salient points. The documentation received by the Committee, as listed in Appendices 1 and 2, abounds in detail.

4.1 Buttle Narrows Area

Issue: This is the gateway and high use area of the Park but the majority of this land, including lakeshore and adjacent upland, is privately held by a forest company.

Discussion:

The narrows at the north end of Buttle Lake has long been a focal point of visitor activity because it is the crossing point for the highway route between Gold River and Campbell River.

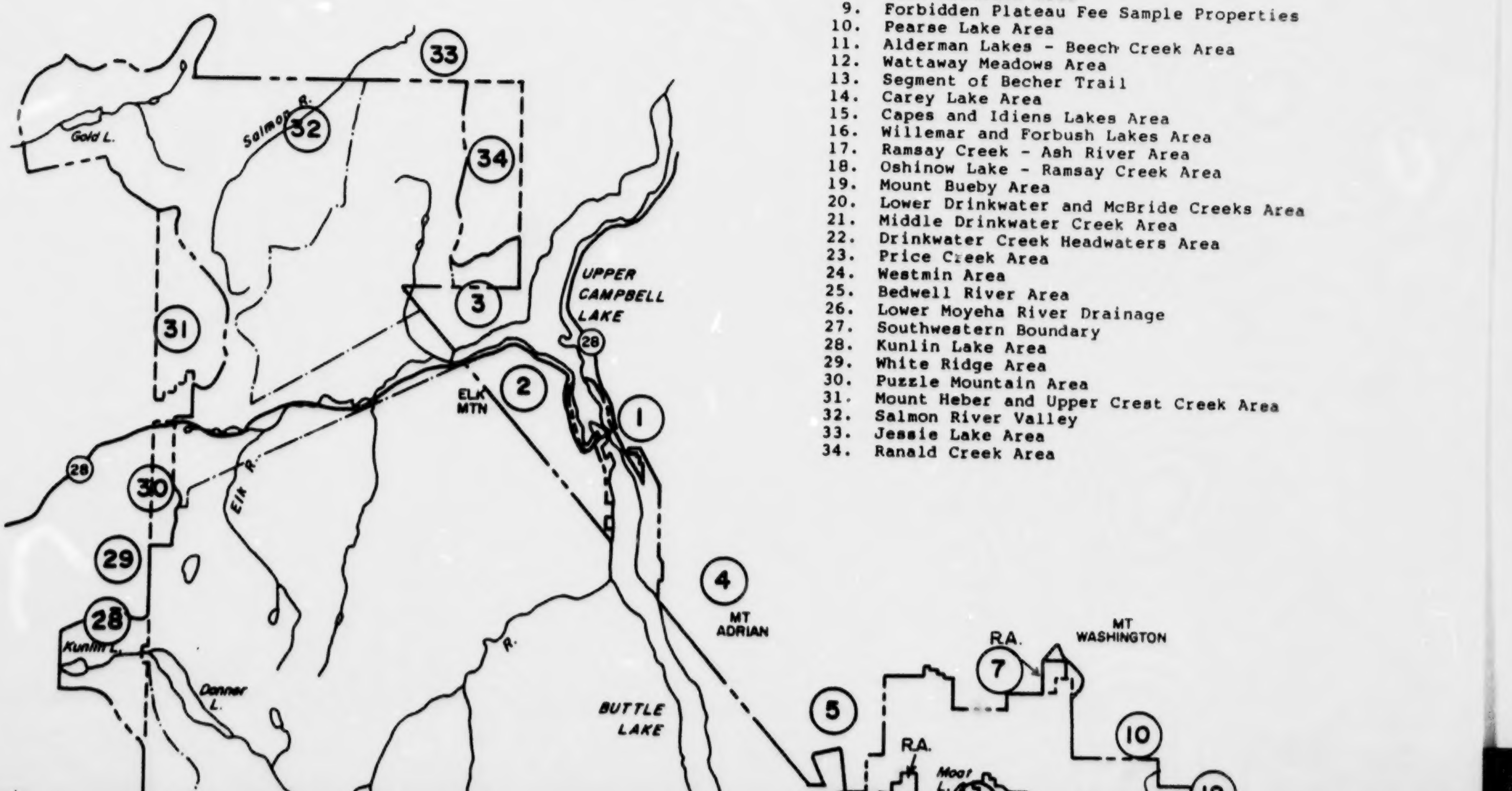
Approximately 500 ha of land in the vicinity of Buttle Narrows was added to the Park in 1968. Since then, park facilities have been developed there. However, a significant portion of the area, including some lakeshore, is not part of the Park. As the majority of the area is owned by a forest company, the Parks Division has perceived that there is a potential conflict between recreational and industrial uses.

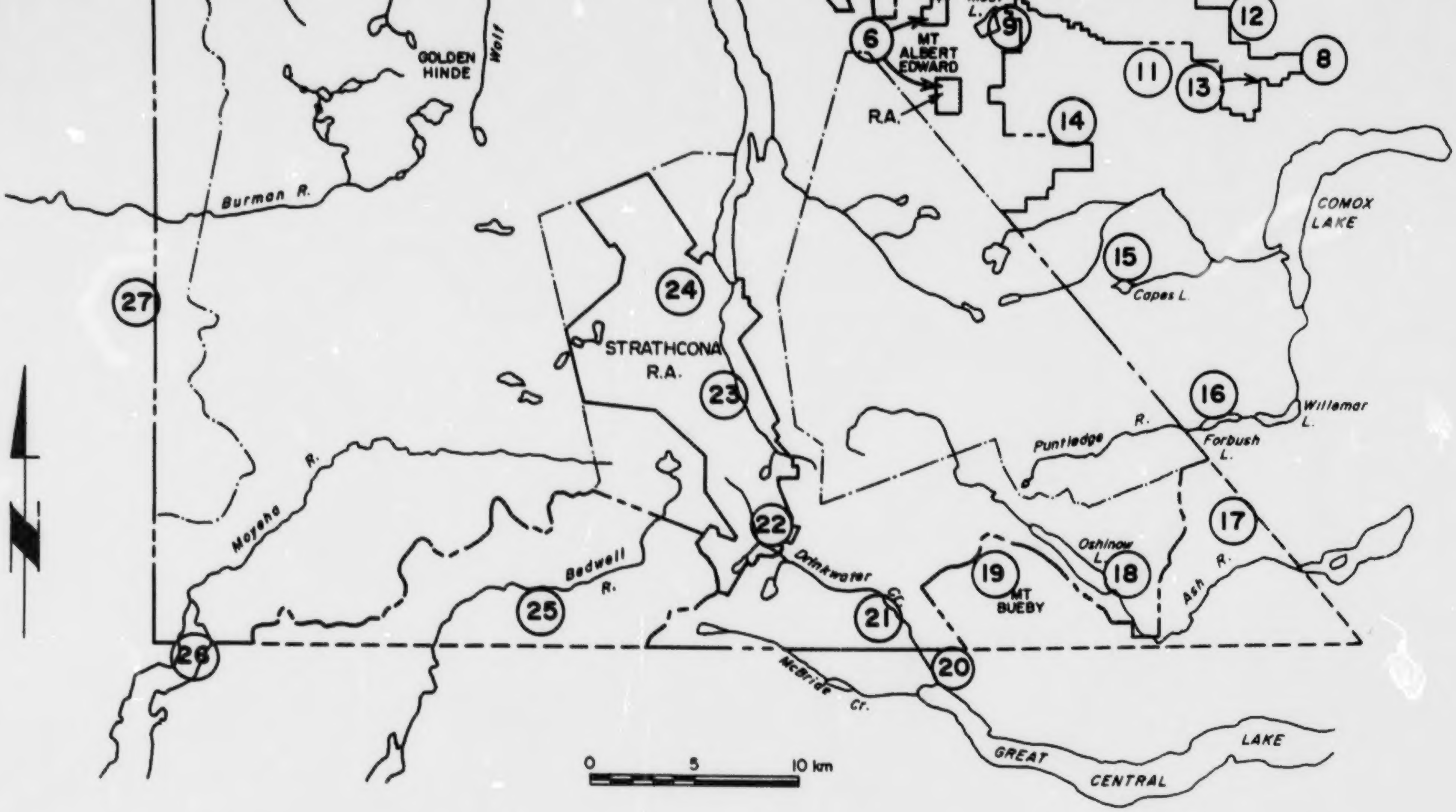
One option is that the Parks Division acquire the private lands along the lakeshore and adjacent to its present holdings. This would ensure compatible use and would eventually result in additional recreational opportunities in this area of the Park. However, there would be a substantial land acquisition cost. Further, this option would preclude the opportunity for the encouragement of commercial tourism and recreation facilities and for private recreational cottages at the only feasible location on Buttle Lake.

STRATHCONA PROVINCIAL PARK

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS OF CONCERN

1. Buttle Narrows Area
2. Elk Mountain Area
3. Mountain Flannigan Area
4. Mount Adrian Area
5. Norm and Pearl Lakes Area
6. Gem and Faith Lakes Recreation Areas
7. Paradise Meadows Area
8. Wood Mountain Area
9. Forbidden Plateau Fee Sample Properties
10. Pearse Lake Area
11. Alderman Lakes - Beech Creek Area
12. Wattaway Meadows Area
13. Segment of Becher Trail
14. Carey Lake Area
15. Capes and Idiens Lakes Area
16. Willemar and Forbush Lakes Area
17. Ramsay Creek - Ash River Area
18. Oshinow Lake - Ramsay Creek Area
19. Mount Bueby Area
20. Lower Drinkwater and McBride Creeks Area
21. Middle Drinkwater Creek Area
22. Drinkwater Creek Headwaters Area
23. Price Creek Area
24. Westmin Area
25. Bedwell River Area
26. Lower Moyeha River Drainage
27. Southwestern Boundary
28. Kunlin Lake Area
29. White Ridge Area
30. Puzzle Mountain Area
31. Mount Heber and Upper Crest Creek Area
32. Salmon River Valley
33. Jessie Lake Area
34. Ranald Creek Area


Gold L.
Salmon R.
33
32
34
3
31
UPPER CAMPBELL LAKE
28
2
ELK MTN
1
28
30
Elk R.
29
28
Kunlin L.
Donner L.
R.
BUTTLE LAKE
4
MT ADRIAN
5
R.A.
7
MT WASHINGTON
10
R.A.
Moot L.


GOLDEN HINDE
Wolf
Burman R.
27
26
Moyeha R.
Bedwell R.
25
24
STRATHCONA R.A.
23
22
Drinkwater Cr.
21
20
McBride Cr.
GREAT CENTRAL LAKE
19
MT BUEBY
18
Oshinow L.
17
Ash R.
16
Forbush L.
Willemar L.
Puntledge R.
15
Capes L.
COMOX LAKE
14
13
12
11
9
L.
8
6
MT ALBERT EDWARD
R.A.
0
5
10 km

STRATHCONA PARK
ADVISORY COMMITTEE
June 1988

Figure 3

Another option would be for the Parks Division or Lands Branch to negotiate a long term agreement with the present land owner to ensure compatible development of critical lands. This would entail minimal financial commitments or obligations. Higher economic value may be created by encouraging compatible commercial and residential recreation development in the area, which in turn would complement the existing Park facilities and make the area more attractive to a broader range of users.

4.2 Elk Mountain Area

Issue: This large area lies immediately adjacent to the Park boundary but is privately owned and has been since before the Park was created. The forested slopes face the main highway leading to the Park and the only commercial recreation facility operating to serve Park visitors.

Discussion:

For visitors approaching the Park from Campbell River, the first major vista they see as they near the Park, is of this mountain block across the lake. Logging had been practiced in previous years and recently has been commenced again. For the present, the forest company has slowed this operation to the extent feasible, while awaiting the possibility that the Province will be able to arrange a trade for equivalent timber (accessibility, productivity of site, species mix, and volume). Approximately 1.3 million cubic meters of wood have been estimated as available to the company in the combined areas of Elk Mountain, Mt. Flannigan, and Mt. Adrian. Of the three areas, Elk Mountain contains the greatest volume of standing timber and is considered an excellent growing site overall.

At present, clear cutting dominates the lower slopes. The five year plan calls for the cutting of the majority of the mountainside as viewed from the highway and lodge on the opposite side of the lake. Public concern has been raised over many years about the potential destruction of the view. It is commonly perceived by the public that these slopes are, or perhaps once were, in the Park, but this is not true.

The area has been proposed as an addition to the Park by proponents seeking to protect the view. The forest company in question requires this area or a substitute to supply logs to its operations in the Campbell River area, and therefore is not interested in a cash settlement, even if the Province was able and willing to pay. The possibility of finding substitute forestland to trade has been thoroughly examined. It appears there are very few available Crown-owned, unallocated forests in this Timber Supply area. Indeed, the few areas that have been contemplated as substitutes are already committed to timber harvesting by small forest companies as a result of the Ministry of Forests and Lands' expanded "Small Business Program". Some members of the public have suggested that if Elk Mountain must be logged, then perhaps a benefit might be provision of a good road to permit easy recreational access to the alpine.

4.3 Mount Flannigan Area

Issue: The issue is identical to that for the Elk Mountain area. Private forest lands lying at the visual gateway to the Park are perceived by the public to be in the Park, and the Parks Division would like to acquire them.

Discussion:

As noted for the Elk Mountain area, the forest company in question requires equivalent substitution of land, timber and forest productivity. However, it is very difficult to find such a substitute without severely impacting another government program or other commercial forest users elsewhere.

One submission to the Committee noted that, if the whole of this triangular block cannot be added to the Park, it would be sensible to seek addition of the westernmost corner, which is a narrow wedge of the Tlools Creek valley that is inaccessible for timber harvesting. This valley is significant winter range for elk and an important hiking route in summer.

4.4 Mount Adrian Area

Issue: Private forest lands lying adjacent to the Park boundary and visible from well visited locations in the Buttle Lake area.

Discussion:

As noted for the Elk Mountain and Mount Flannigan areas, British Columbia Forest Products, the owner of these lands, requires equivalent substitution of land and timber capability in exchange.

Not all of the area is forested or viable for forestry, but nonetheless there is estimated to be 400,000 cu. meters of accessible timber.

This area is identified in the Draft Management Plan as being provincially significant for recreation and scenic values, and warranting park status. The Parks Division's recreation features inventory of the area recognizes 'high' and 'moderate' significance for recreational landscape features in the area surrounding Beadnell Lake and south to Mount Adrian.

Because forestry interests in the area do not extend up to the elevations that dominate the areas of highest recreation value, it may be possible to negotiate a partial inclusion of this area in the Park without impacting the forest company. However, future forest operations would be visible from the Buttle Lake area.

4.5 Norm and Pearl Lakes Area

Issue: A possible addition to Strathcona Park.

Discussion:

Members of the public indicate that Pearl Lake in particular is very attractive. The Parks Division's recreation inventory of the area recognizes moderate significance for recreational landscape features in the area surrounding Pearl Lake and northward to Alexandra Peak. This area is viewed directly from the Park's most visited peak, Mt. Albert Edward.

There is a forestry road up the Oyster River to Pearl Lake. From this road hikers begin the trail to Gem Lake within the Park. These people advocate that the trail should be included.

The Park boundary in this area could be much more effective in terms of protecting park, recreation, and ecological values across the range of elevations. The impediment to the boundary adjustment and park addition is the existence of allocated commercial forest values.

4.6 Gem and Faith Lakes Recreation Areas

Issue: These two separate land units of high scenic and recreation value contain mineral claims, and their classification under the Park Act has recently been changed from Class B to Recreation Area.

Discussion:

In 1968, approximately 11,000 ha of an area known as the Forbidden Plateau was added to Strathcona Park as Class B parkland. In 1987, most of the area was converted to Class A status, while the locations covered by mineral claims were re-designated as Recreation Areas.

The twenty Mineral Act claims that exist at Gem and Faith Lakes have been in place since the early 1960's, before the area was accommodated under the Park Act. In addition to the claims themselves, it is likely that access through the surrounding parkland would be required should the claimholders desire to explore or develop.

The public considers Gem and Faith Lakes areas of very high park value. As the topography is extremely limiting in this area, any exploration or development of these claims would directly result in the loss of the scenic and recreation values.

4.7 Paradise Meadows Area

Issues: Providing adequate protection for the scenic and recreation values of the area; concern about a mineral claim; possible inclusion of additional area into the Park.

Discussion:

The core of the Paradise Meadows area was added to Strathcona Park in 1987 in recognition of high recreational values summer and winter and the close association with the commercial recreation development at Mount Washington. Part of the area was established as Class A, and the part which contains a pre-existing mineral claim was established as Recreation Area.

Of the portion containing the pre-existing mineral claim, the most critical unit, in terms of both recreational values and ecological sensitivity, is the northeastern half, below a small height of land. Industrial disturbance to this unit would have serious consequences for the recreation or ecological values. It is noteworthy that this claim was staked in 1984, whereas the Parks Division began negotiations to add this area to the Park in about 1980.

Some public opinion considers the area added insufficient and should include a much larger area to the west around Divers and Rossiter Lakes. This area has similarly high recreational values; with heavy use now and with the increasing use of the entire plateau area in the future, it is suggested as a valuable addition.

Furthermore, to the east, downstream along Paradise Creek is a triangular area lying outside of two right-angle park boundaries and the creek. This unit features a continuation of the meadows and numerous small water bodies. This could become a significant winter and summer recreation interest to the public in the future. Also, a diagonal boundary, roughly following the creek, would create a much more cohesive core to the Forbidden Plateau area, which is presently only 2 km wide inside of the unit in question.

4.8 Wood Mountain Area

Issue: This small area, consisting of about 100 ha, was deleted in 1987 to facilitate expansion of adjacent commercial recreation facilities.

Discussion:

The deletion of this area seems inconsistent with policy which provides for commercial recreational activities in recreation areas. There is a clear irony when the existence of mineral claims leads to designation of recreation areas, while a recreation development results in exclusion from the park entirely.

The public has not expressed concern about this small deletion. Recreation values, ranked as 'moderate' by the Parks Division, seem to be primarily associated with the downhill ski facility.

4.9 Forbidden Plateau Fee Simple Properties

Issue: Four small private properties exist as isolated enclaves within the Forbidden Plateau area of the Park.

Discussion:

These private inholdings pre-date the designation of the Forbidden Plateau area under the Park Act. They include Lot 265 on Pearce Creek, Lot 254 adjoining Douglas and McKenzie Lakes, Lot 255 near Mariwood Lake, and Lot 256 at Moat Lake.

Lot 265 is on the boundary of the Park in an area southwest of Mount Becher. It does not appear to conflict with Park values or public recreational pursuits.

Lot 254 occupies a site of moderate significance to park values, although no evidence of conflict with public recreational use has been brought to the attention of this Committee.

Lot 255, not being on the shore of a lake or other waterbody, would not appear to conflict with park or recreational values at the present time.

Lot 256 is an island in Moat Lake. Access is apparently by float plane. Some members of the public say that this form of access disturbs their enjoyment.

4.10 Pearse Lake Area

Issue: The present boundary appears to bisect this lake.

Discussion:

The boundary of the Forbidden Plateau area at this location consists of an east-west line that on various maps appears to cut across Pearse Lake.

This situation may eventually lead to conflicting resource use at this location. Pearse Lake is classed by the Parks Division as of moderate recreation value.

4.11 Alderman Lakes - Beech Creek Area

Issue: This area is proposed for inclusion within Strathcona Park.

Discussion:

The Alderman Lakes unit includes about 15 small lakes in a plateau setting, as well as Indianpoint Mountain. The Draft Management Plan has identified the area as being of provincial significance for year round recreation and warranting park status.

The existing east-west boundaries of the Park in this area do not properly accommodate the natural values. A more logical boundary might follow a particular contour line, such as 1,000 m, and take a straight direction only when it is appropriate to cross a minor drainage that interrupts the general direction of such a contour.

Also in this vicinity is the headwaters of Beech Creek, which flows out of the Park from Drabble Lake. In this area, the Park is less than 1 km wide. As this is too narrow to adequately protect recreational values, it is appropriate to consider including in the Park the headwaters of Beech Creek, between the Alderman Lakes and Mount Becher.

4.12 Wattaway Meadows Area

Issue: Possible inclusion of this subalpine meadows area into the Park.

Discussion:

Wattaway Meadows is located northwest of the easternmost tip of the Forbidden Plateau area of the Park. It is near a commercial recreation facility, and could serve as an additional attraction for summer use. The existing park is less than 1 km wide in this area, and inclusion of this meadow would enhance the cohesion of the Park.

4.13 Segment of Becher Trail

Issue: Possible inclusion of a segment of the Becher Trail into the Park.

Discussion:

Virtually all of the Becher Trail, the historic access to the Forbidden Plateau, running from Wood Mountain to the heart of Forbidden Plateau, is within Strathcona Park. Immediately east of Mount Becher, due to a boundary irregularity, the trail leaves the Park, continues approximately 0.5 km, then re-enters the Park. Inclusion of this small segment would provide consistent protection of this hiking route from the adjacent ski area through the Forbidden Plateau.

4.14 Carey Lakes Area

Issue: Design of boundaries suited to protecting key Park values.

Discussion:

Carey Lakes is a grouping of small lakes at a mid-elevation level; it is largely within the Park at present. However, the present Park boundary here does not include all of the lakes of this small plateau-like hilltop. In fact, the Park is only about 1 km wide across the Carey Lakes. Extension of the straightline boundaries would permit inclusion of the majority of this hilltop area, and hence create a cohesive unit providing sufficient protection from conflicting uses.

4.15 Capes and Idiens Lakes Area

Issue: Possible amendment of the eastern boundary to include adjacent areas of high recreational and scenic value.

Discussion:

This area includes the headwaters of Rees Creek, which contains a small lake presently bisected by the boundary, an eastward component of Rees Ridge, a portion of Kweishun Creek, and the plateau-like mountaintop that contains Capes and Idiens Lakes.

These lakes are integral to the park values presently contained by the straight-line boundary. Low elevation areas need not be included, thereby avoiding conflict with significant forest values. Any boundaries in this area should be drawn with careful attention to topographic and other natural features.

4.16 Willemar and Forbush Lakes Area

Issue: Possible addition of this valley lake system into the Park.

Discussion:

Recreation and scenic values are significant. This relatively low elevation chain of lakes is in a near pristine state. There is no comparable area currently contained within the Park. In addition, as a component of the drainage of the Puntledge River, these lakes can serve as a gateway for hikers into the adjacent wilderness of the Nature Conservancy Area. An old railway grade also provides good hiking access to Kookjai Mountain and the original trail to Comox Glacier.

Although there are likely some commercial forest values in the area, the recreational values and natural qualities of this area would seem to surpass commercial resource use in importance when the close proximity of Cumberland and Courtenay is noted.

In defining boundaries for this area, it is extremely important to follow natural topographic features in order to incorporate the valley and the viewshed from the valley. Straight line boundaries will not be satisfactory here.

4.17 Ramsay Creek - Ash River Area

Issue: Re-evaluation of the deletion in 1987 of this area.

Discussion:

This was one of the major deletions of the Park in 1987. Recreation values in the Ash River unit are widely recognized to be relatively low. The past inclusion of this unit in the Park was the result of two sides of a triangle meeting at an acute angle.

While the tip of the triangle does not make a rational Park boundary, the question is at what point should the tip be cut off. The answer must be based upon examination of park values and topography.

The northern portion of the deleted area, which is part of the watershed of Ramsay Creek, would offer a buffer zone to the adjacent Nature Conservancy Area. This area also features one of the remaining mature timber areas in southeastern Strathcona Park, a good access road (leading to Oshinow Lake, as a consequence of forestry operations) and a small mid-elevation lake. Finally, if the Willemar-Forbush Area was to be included into the Park, a logical boundary would connect over the southwestern height-of-land to the Ramsay Creek unit.

4.18 Oshinow Lake - Ramsay Creek Area

Issue: The existence of extensive forest tenures throughout this area of the Park.

Discussion:

Forest tenures cover much of the Ramsay Creek Valley and the slopes surrounding Oshinow Lake. These are referred to as "old temporary tenures" because they are a form of timber licence no longer issued wherein the licensee's right is to cut the standing timber only. Once this timber is cut, the licence is cancelled. However, the licensee is not obligated to replant the areas.

These tenures exist in an area of the Park that is of Class A status and, according to the Park Act, an industrial activity such as forestry is not permitted. However, an alternative view is that the B.C. tenures constitute private property, and are therefore exempt from the Park Act until the trees are removed.

It is the intention of the Parks Division to exchange areas of the Park deleted in 1987 for these timber licences, thereby eliminating them from the Park. Although presently showing the effects of forest operations, the Oshinow Lake area has the potential to become, with adequate investment, an important recreational gateway.

4.19 Mount Bueby Area

Issues: Re-evaluation of this 1987 deletion from the Park; dealing with forest tenures.

Discussion:

The Park Division considers the recreational values of this area to be low, and recognizes that commercial forest values, although not especially high, should be treated as the priority resource.

The eastern boundary of this area, being a height-of-land above Oshinow Lake, contains portions of timber licences. Also, there is another temporary timber licence in the southwestern corner of the area. The balance of the area is without resource commitments at the present time.

While much of the boundary of this deletion follows watershed divisions, the western parts of the boundary do not, and give the appearance of having been extended into the Drinkwater Creek watershed in order to exclude from the Park an area of relatively significant timber value, on the west slope of Mount Bueby. This portion of the area deleted may be integral to the balance of the Drinkwater Creek watershed, which is largely within the Park. It offers a potential hiking route from Oshinow Lake to Della Falls, thereby avoiding a lengthy boat trip along Great Central Lake, and it is part of the viewscape from frequently visited parts of Strathcona.

4.20 Lower Drinkwater and McBride Creeks area

Issue: Possible addition of adjacent areas into the Park.

Discussion:

Drinkwater Creek provides a hiking access route to the Della Falls area in Strathcona Park. However, the lower 2 km of this creek, down to the shore of Great Central Lake, are outside the Park. Inclusion of this unit into the Park would permit the improvement and protection of trail access to the spectacular features at the head of Drinkwater Creek.

Some submissions to the Committee have also suggested that all or a portion of the McBride Creek watershed, which is immediately west of Drinkwater Creek and only partly contained by the present boundary, should be brought into the Park. This unit could include a low elevation lake, a meandering valley bottom stream, and adjacent alpine ridges. By defining the boundary along topographic features, preferably on the southern side of the height-of-land, a more effective park boundary could be created. In addition, it is conceivable that such a park resource adjacent to Great Central Lake would attract additional recreation interest, and possibly even a commercial, fly-in lodge might eventually be established at the western end of this large lake. However, it is noted that there is a likely conflict in this proposal with existing forestry commitments.

4.21 Middle Drinkwater Creek Area

Issue: Extensive areas of temporary timber licences within the Park.

Discussion:

These licences expire once the timber has been cut. Technically, these licences contradict the Class A status of this part of the Park. It is the intention of the Parks Division to remove these tenures by exchanging with the forest company equivalent areas from those deleted from the southern part of the Park in 1987.

This is an important access corridor to some of the Park's most spectacular features, and therefore, it would be extremely ill-advised to permit the licence areas to be harvested.

4.22 Drinkwater Creek Headwaters Area

Issue: The existence of mineral claims and the re-classification to Recreation Area status.

Discussion:

There are about 36 mineral claims in this small area. Many of these are Crown-granted, and, because this area was included in the Park a few years after the Park was created, some pre-date park status. Recent activity on claims held by one company, has been the focus of considerable public controversy.

The recreation and scenic values of this area of the Park are extremely high and confined in a narrow valley. Della Falls is the highest waterfall in Canada and there are a number of alpine lakes, good hiking ridges, and spectacular mountain vistas. The area is accessible to hikers from all directions.

In addition to concerns about recreation values in this area, residents of the Port Alberni area expressed concern to the Committee that any mine that might be developed here could seriously impair the water quality in drainages upon which communities and major salmon populations depend.

4.23 Price Creek Area

Issues: The existence of mineral claims, the re-classification to Recreation Area status, and the potential development of a large scale mine.

Discussion:

This area is defined by the existence of 106 Mineral Act claims, all held by Cream Silver Mines Ltd., and occupies a substantial part of the central section of the Recreation Area established in 1987. Most of the area is in the watershed of Price Creek, but some lies within the watershed of a southern fork of Thelwood Creek and some in the eastern edge of the watershed of Bedwell Lake.

It is noteworthy that all of the mineral claims in question are Mineral Act claims, all post-date the establishment of the Park, and many post-date the Park Act of 1965, by which the Minister has discretionary power to decide whether or not to grant a permit to a non-conforming use.

This area features high aesthetic, natural, and recreation values, including old growth forest, high water quality and exquisite alpine lakes and ridges. It is one of the most treasured parts of Strathcona Park and has a considerable potential for attracting visitors. The development of a mine here, with its ancillary needs, would severely impair park values.

In addition to the conflict between park values and mining, there is great public concern about the impact on water quality, both from tailings disposal and acid-generating waste rock. Any risk of increasing the levels of toxic metals entering the Campbell River system would be met with major public concern.

4.24 Westmin Area

Issues: The existence of a large operating mine, the reclassification of the area to Recreation Area status, the pollution impacts of the mine, and the impacts of hydroelectric generation for the mine outside of the lease area.

Discussion:

The present Westmin mine, now largely an underground operation except for buildings, road and pollution control measures, originated in the early 1960's as a small open pit mine operating as Western Mines Ltd. Since the comparatively recent discovery and development of deep ore deposits (about 2,000 ft. below the surface), Westmin has enjoyed considerable prosperity.

The presence of this minesite in Strathcona Park has stirred public controversy since its inception. Under its new lease and permit of the early 1980's, the lease territory was expanded and authority was granted to extend the development of hydro-electricity in adjacent areas. It is a concern that the area under lease extends north of the watershed of Myra Creek, into the presently undisturbed watershed of Phillips Creek.

Although the development of hydro-electricity has diminished the recreational values in the Thelwood and Myra Creek drainages, this was considered by the Parks Division to be the lesser "evil", as compared to the prospect of power transmission lines running the length of Buttle Lake or increased diesel generation at the site (causing increased noise levels).

4.25 Bedwell River Area

Issues: Re-evaluation of the deletion of this area from the Park; consideration of appropriate boundaries to protect Park values.

Discussion:

This discussion includes the Bedwell River drainage and the southern slopes of Abco Mountain, to the west. Prior to 1987, the Bedwell River drainage as far south as approximately Ursus Mountain, had been included in Strathcona Park as a Class B status area. In 1985, the Parks Division recommended to the Wilderness Advisory Committee that this area was of low park value. That Committee then recommended that consideration be given to deleting the area from the Park, subject to a full public review process. The deletion occurred without the public review.

To the contrary, evidence presented to the Committee indicates that there are significant recreation and natural values in the alpine and subalpine areas as well as along the river itself, including spectacular peaks, alpine ridges, icefields, alpine and subalpine lakes, and, in the valley bottom, fish and wildlife populations, and a moderately scenic river. The Parks Division's analysis rates this watershed as having "moderate" park value, not "low".

The Committee heard many submissions giving strong support to the Bedwell being in the Park, including:

(a) it is a functional buffer zone between tree-harvesting activities in the Bedwell/Ursus area and the adjacent Nature Conservancy Areas.

(b) it is essential to the contiguity of the Park area as an effective, large and continuous wilderness zone.

(c) it is a hiking route to the west coast from the centre of the Park;

(d) it could be important as a recreational access from the West, particularly for Tofino-based tourism.

The Committee has heard no evidence to support the 1987 deletion of this area from the park. Many of the original mining claims had been allowed to lapse by their owners.

The timber of the valley bottom was cut in the 1960s but the area was not restocked. While in time the forest will regenerate, forest companies active in the region do not have a strong interest in the Bedwell drainage because it presently offers little economic timber, and considerable silvicultural expense would be required to enhance the future productivity of previously logged portions.

When this drainage was removed from the Park, six months passed before a reserve prohibiting claim staking was placed over it. During this period, many two-post claims were staked, to the extent that the majority of the drainage is presently covered by new mineral claims.

Some submissions to the Committee have indicated that if the term "Recreation Area" was applied correctly, the Bedwell area might be a suitable candidate. Other submissions suggest that to encourage visitation to the southern end of Strathcona Park, via the Bedwell River, the Park be extended southward from the old boundary to tidewater on Bedwell Inlet.

The Ursus River watershed is a tributary of the Bedwell River system and is situated south of the old Park boundary. This valley has not been logged although it is part of an allocated tree farm licence. It has been suggested that this drainage could be added to the Park, with a linkage to the McBride Creek drainage to the east. At this stage, little is known about the recreation and natural values that might exist in this watershed.

4.26 Lower Moyeha River Drainage

Issue: Possible small addition to the Park.

Discussion:

The Moyeha River watershed is a major drainage system in the Park, and it is entirely protected as a wilderness within a much larger nature conservancy area. The estuary of the Moyeha River at tidewater is also within the Park, but the boundary is very close to the estuary. The western boundary, being a straight line, excludes a small part of the watershed from the Park.

It has been suggested that, because of the significance of the Moyeha to the park, small boundary amendments be made to afford greater protection of scenic, natural, and wilderness qualities.

4.27 Southwestern Boundary (Splendor Mtn. to Lone Wolf Mtn).

Issue: Consideration of adjustment of the present north-south boundary to reflect natural values.

Discussion:

There are three areas in this sector where the present boundary of the Park could be altered in consideration of natural and recreational values. The latter two have been the subject of submissions to the Committee.

1. Ridge Extending Westward from Lone Wolf Mountain

   This is a possible addition to the Park, as the continuation of the ridge system radiating from Lone Wolf Mountain, which is inside the Park. It appears to be fairly typical of alpine ridges, without any large scale features of outstanding quality. There is no apparent conflict with timber values.

2. Megin River & Milta Creek Watersheds

This is an extensive area. Some submissions have proposed that it should be added to the Park, but insufficient information has been presented either in terms of park values or in terms of competing resource values and existing commitments. Notwithstanding the scenic, recreational, and wilderness values that may exist in this watershed system, the integrity of the present conservation and recreation resources of Strathcona Park is not dependent on the addition of this area to the Park.

3. Burman River - Matchlee Mountain Area

The forest company with the tree farm licence in this area, CIP Inc., has proposed that it would relinquish from its licence area the Matchlee Mountain area, including Paradise Creek adjacent to the Park's boundary and the alpine area to the north of Paradise Creek, an area totalling about 35 km^2. Apparently, the area is used for climbing, hiking, and helicopter skiing at present.

In exchange, the company proposes that roughly 5 km^2 along the Burman River immediately inside the Park boundary, an area that has in the past been partially logged and not restocked, should be removed from the Park, and added to its tree farm licence. This proposal would necessitate alteration of the Park boundary as well as the nature conservancy boundary, which crosses the Burman River about 2 km upstream of the Park boundary.

4.28 Kunlin Lake Area

Issue: Evaluation of this 1987 addition to the Park.

Discussion:

In response to public interest, this area was added to the Park as a recreational resource for the community of Gold River. Approximately 1700 ha are involved. Most of the area has been clearcut logged, and is remarkably unattractive at the present time. This recent addition has Class A status, and this seems to contradict the spirit of the Park Act and the essence of the provincial park system.

Nonetheless, the lake offers canoeing and other water based recreation opportunities, and is road accessible. In time, perhaps a hundred years or more, the area will feature a healthy forest again. It has been suggested that Recreation Area status might have been a more appropriate classification.

4.29 White Ridge Area

Issue: Protection of karst system through park status.

Discussion:

A karst system is a topography that has been formed by the erosion of limestone by water. White Ridge is a massive limestone formation featuring extensive caves, numerous sinkholes and other karst elements. The proponents of the area's protection are concerned that forestry would have dire consequences, as experienced elsewhere, for the karst features. This is apparently one of the most significant caving areas north of Mexico, and already attracts speleologists (cavers) from far afield.

Because White Ridge is adjacent to Strathcona Park, proponents have suggested adding it to the Park. However, it would appear to be a quite distinct unit, and might attract greater visitor attention if separately designated under the Park Act. Regardless of its designation, management and planning would require good knowledge of and attention to the particular landscape sensitivities and the specialized recreation interests.

4.30 Puzzle Mountain Area

Issue: Re-evaluation of an area deleted from the Park in 1987.

Discussion:

This north-south strip is approximately 1 km wide. It consists predominantly of the west side of the Puzzle Mountain ridge, and as such features extensive alpine terrain. It is bounded to the west by extensive clear-cutting, and therefore has served as a buffer for the Nature Conservancy Area on its eastern side.

The northern end, with slopes running down to the Elk River valley contains some forest values but only about 1 km^2 is involved. Some submissions indicate that there are important deer, elk, and black bear habitats contained in his area.

Although the recreation and park values of this deleted area are not particularly outstanding, it is the west side of a ridge system used by hikers. Its industrial resource values appear to be unimpressive, and therefore it is unclear why it was deleted from the Park.

4.31 Mount Heber and Upper Crest Creek Area

Issue: Re-evaluation of this area deleted from the Park in 1987.

Discussion:

The lower section of Crest Creek has been outside of the Park, by virtue of being private timber tenure abutting the straight line boundary of the Park, and has therefore been logged.

The upper section of Crest Creek remains undisturbed. Elk and deer habitat is reported to occur in this area. Although its western boundary, as a straight line, is not ideal, the area itself has served as a buffer protecting the adjacent nature conservancy area to the east.

A forest company advised this Committee that this recently deleted area does not contain a substantial commercial volume of timber. Some have surmised that this area was deleted to contribute to a trade with B.C.F.P. Ltd. for timber rights in the Elk Mountain area. However it would appear to make only a small contribution of standing timber and also to be a far less productive growing site.

4.32 Salmon River Valley

Issue: Consideration of deleting a portion of this area.

Discussion:

The Salmon River is the largest wilderness watershed in the northern portion of the Park. The valley is broad and U-shaped, featuring an undisturbed continuous climax forest. Due to the extent of this climax forest, there is little significant ungulate habitat; the so-called "Salmon River elk herd" spends much of its summer and winter periods well outside of the Park. Undoubtedly, the area is a retreat for other forest mammals, such as cougar, wolverine, wolf, bear, and others. No one making a submission to this Committee noted visiting this valley. While it is an excellent wilderness area, recreation features are less spectacular than in other areas of Strathcona Park.

It has been suggested that the Salmon River valley may provide a substitute for some or all of the private land and timber of Elk Mountain, Mount Flannigan, and Mount Adrian. Other individuals have stated that it is more important to retain the wilderness qualities of this valley.

4.33 Jessie Lake Area

Issue: Possible addition of this area to the Park.

Discussion:

Jessie Lake is situated adjacent to the northern boundary of the Park, at the north end of the valley containing Tlools Creek, Tlools Lake, Myna Lake and Nola Lake. It is the logical terminus of this natural route through the Nature Conservancy Area, and would provide a buffer between forestry and the nature conservancy boundary. Approximately 3.5 km^2 of forest land would be affected by this addition.

4.34 Ranald Creek Area

Issue: Re-evaluation of the deletion of this area from the Park in 1987.

Discussion:

The timber of this drainage was exchanged in 1969 for much of the land that was subsequently established as Cape Scott Park on the northwestern tip of Vancouver Island. The Ranald Creek area was not restocked, and consequently it has suffered erosion of soil and now non-commercial tree species (primarily alder) dominate the regrowth.

It was deleted from the Park in 1987, because without a forest cover, it was judged to be of "low park value". Inside the Park, it offers in the long term some benefit to the adjacent Nature Conservancy as a buffer zone. There is some evidence that it provides wildlife habitat, including for elk. Forest companies do not have a strong interest in this area, referring to it as a "silvicultural slum". Their position is that it would require major investment to first remove the non-commercial species, and then to replant.

To the south of this watershed is a small panhandle of parkland. If the Ranald Creek unit remains outside of the Park, and if the Mount Flannigan area to the south could not be added to the Park, this narrow sliver of parkland would be left to extend eastward toward Upper Campbell Lake. In this event, this piece of the park would have no significance.

SECTION 5: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Strathcona Park is primarily a mountain wilderness area. It possesses spectacular natural features and offers outstanding recreation opportunities, and it is surprisingly accessible both to residents of southwestern British Columbia and to tourists. However, as a park, it has been neglected and abused during its 77 years.

From the time of its establishment to attract tourists in the early 1900's, it has also attracted considerable interest from various resource development sectors. For decades, resource-based activities have vied with the wider public interest of preserving the Park environment. Strathcona Park today shows many signs of its history of competing resource uses. In addition, the government has often used Strathcona Park's lands and forests as commodities to exchange for properties elsewhere.

Today, in the late 1980's, British Columbia has left behind the era of apparently endless undisturbed, unallocated natural areas. The park system is now the primary conservancy of wilderness values and protected natural areas. Meanwhile, in an increasingly urbanized society, the demand for inspiring and challenging outdoor recreation opportunities continues to grow. At the same time, a dependence upon natural settings for tourism, as a major source of employment expansion, grows more evident yearly.

On Vancouver Island, Strathcona Park is the major opportunity for the growth of outdoors-oriented recreation and tourism. It is the conviction of this Committee that Strathcona Park, long neglected, now deserves special attention from government in general and the Parks Division in particular. It is time to recognize and resolutely act on the original intent to make Strathcona Park a wilderness reserve and a focus for quality outdoor recreation and tourism. It is time to undertake the arduous task of improving the quality of Strathcona Park for the future, a task which will require vision, vigor, and vigilance. It is an exciting opportunity to achieve significant long term rewards.

In keeping with this spirit, we have drawn the following conclusions and make the following recommendations.

5.1 Completing Strathcona Park's Boundaries

Our Committee received a great many submissions concerned with the boundaries of Strathcona Park. Many people, alarmed at the process by which 1987 deletions were made from the Park, strongly urged that there be a return to the pre-1987 boundaries. Many of those who wanted no deletions from the Park also suggested that there should be additions. Where these proposed additions involve significant areas of timber, forest companies express concern that the available supply of timber on Vancouver Island is completely allocated and that any reductions would directly impact upon the productivity of their mills.

Having studied the submissions and considered the oral presentations, it is clear that the boundaries must be drawn with much greater reflection and attention to detail than has been given them to date. The Parks Division appears to have acted without proper consideration of the breadth of park values, which includes historical, visual, recreation, and natural resources values, or consideration of the strategic function of boundaries in protecting the values found within.

The Committee has examined the whole length of Strathcona Park's boundary with the objective of recommending a permanent boundary that makes best sense from the perspective of park values. It is assumed, because this is the oldest provincial park in British Columbia and because this is increasingly an "island" of preserved wilderness surrounded by industrial land commitments and settlement, that it is important to society to pursue rational, achievable and defensible park boundaries now, rather than later, and to establish these as permanent as soon as possible. To this end, we recommend a number of additions and no further deletions.

The following recommended adjustments to the Park's boundaries are based upon several criteria:

a) Park boundaries, particularly where they separate contrasting uses (such as wilderness and mining), must be drawn along natural, logical, or defensible lines wherever possible, thereby encompassing integral, cohesive, and managable units.

b) Boundaries should, foremost, be based on protecting and managing park values, including consideration of the relative benefits of buffer zones, rather than simply drawn to exclude alternative resource values.

c) Boundaries should make sense in terms of encompassing and protecting an integral unit of significance. To this end, Strathcona Park, being at the centre of Vancouver Island, requires the use of an array of practical techniques for boundary definition, including height-of-land, contours, topographic reference points, rivers and streams, and compass bearings. No single one of these techniques is sufficient.

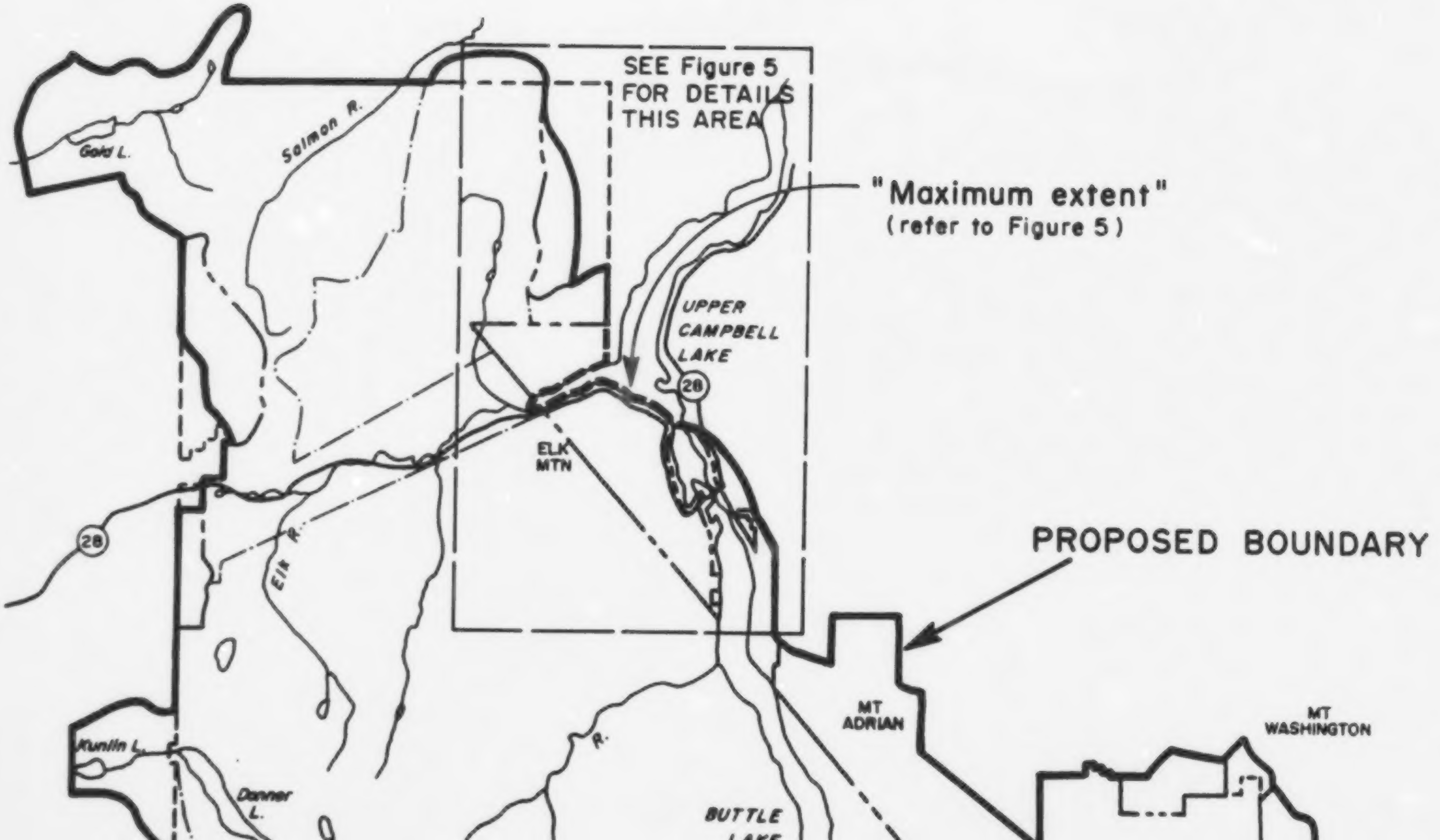
The foregoing considered, the Strathcona Park Advisory Committee therefore recommends:

1. That permanent boundaries for Strathcona Park, based upon protecting and managing for wilderness, extensive and intensive recreation, visual qualities, and wildlife and ecological values, must be established by their inclusion in the Park Act. The Park would therefore be protected by Statute, and future deletions would require decisions of the Legislature.

2. That in the process of rationalizing the boundaries of Strathcona Park, the priority objective must be to improve and complete the park. Lands withdrawn from Strathcona must be used as credits to obtain additions to Strathcona Park. Only if residual land credit remains after Strathcona's final boundaries have been successfully negotiated can this credit be applied to the acquisition of park lands elsewhere. Strathcona Park is an old park of great significance and future potential, and therefore it is appropriate that it be completed

STRATHCONA PROVINCIAL PARK

PROPOSED PARK BOUNDARY


SEE Figure 5
FOR DETAILS
THIS AREA
"Maximum extent"
(refer to Figure 5)
Gold L.
Salmon R.
UPPER
CAMPBELL
LAKE
28
ELK
MTN
28
Elk R.
PROPOSED BOUNDARY
MT
ADRIAN
MT
WASHINGTON
Kunlin L.
Donner
L.
R.
BUTTLE
LAKE

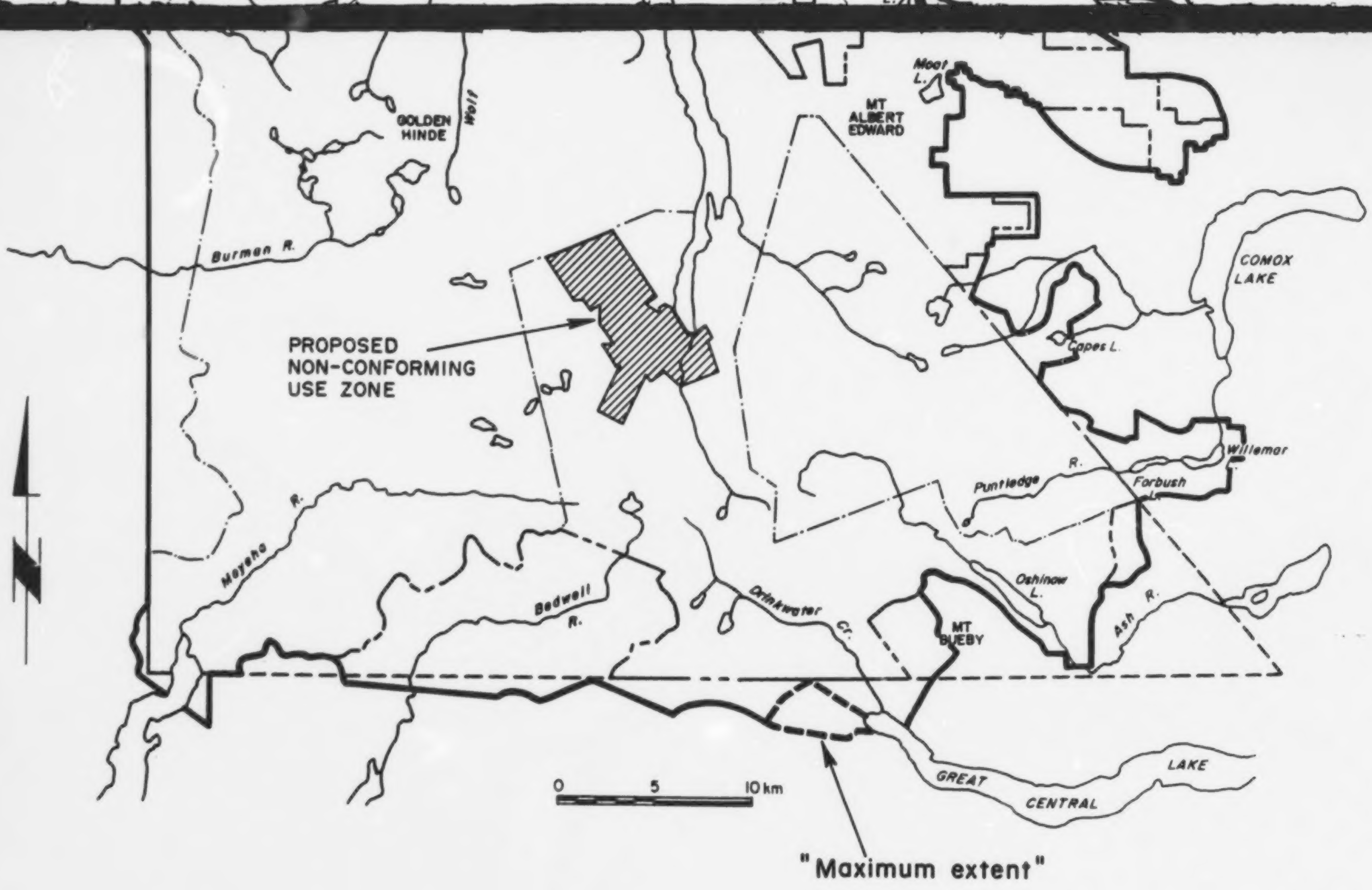

GOLDEN
HINDE
Wolf
MT
ALBERT
EDWARD
Moat
L.
Burman R.
COMOX
LAKE
PROPOSED
NON-CONFORMING
USE ZONE
Capes L.
Willemar
Puntledge R.
Forbush L.
Moyeha R.
Bedwell R.
Drinkwater Cr.
Oshinow L.
MT
BUEBY
Ash R.
GREAT CENTRAL LAKE
0
5
10 km
"Maximum extent"

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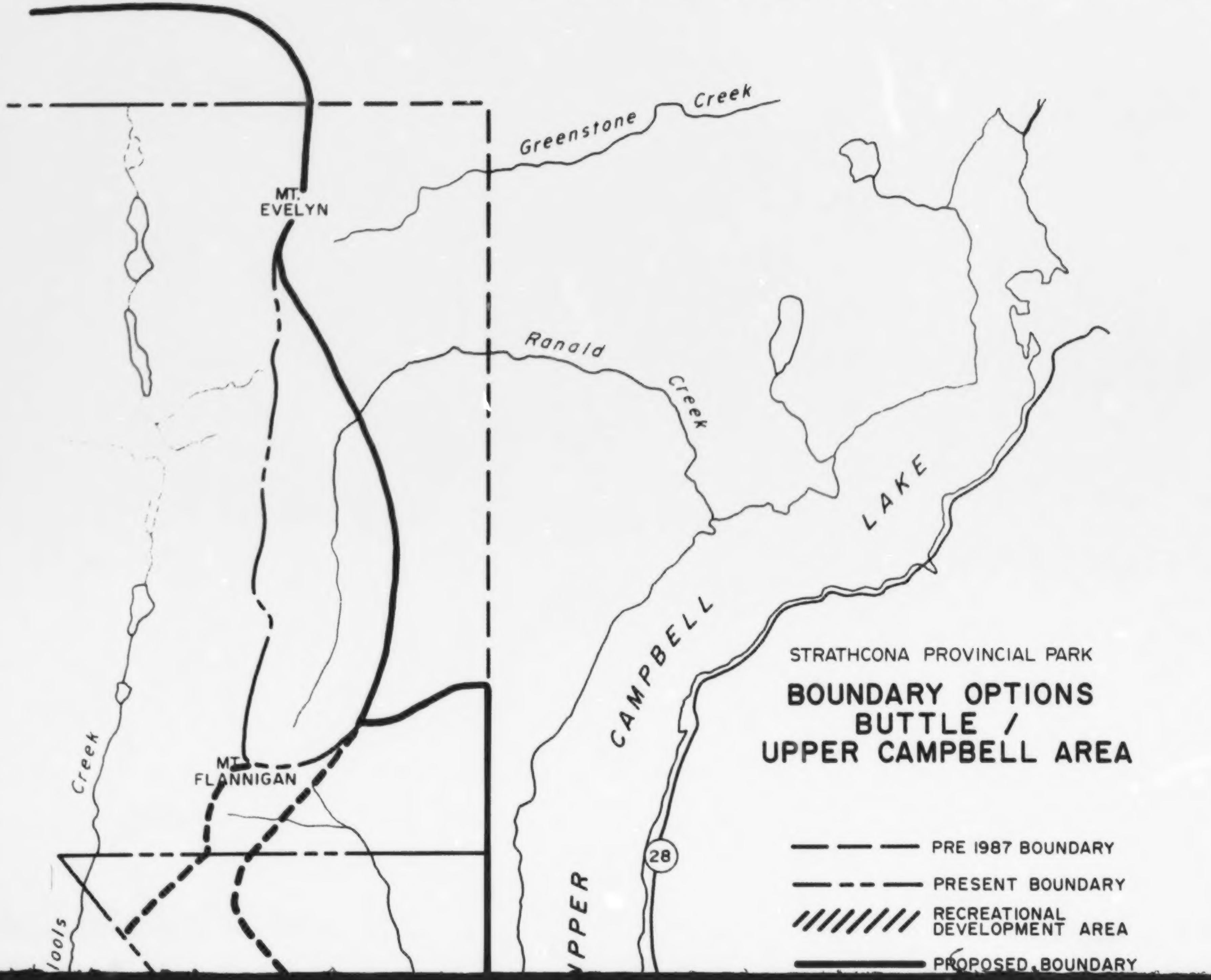
Figure 4



STRATHCONA PROVINCIAL PARK

BOUNDARY OPTIONS
BUTTLE /
UPPER CAMPBELL AREA

PRE 1987 BOUNDARY
PRESENT BOUNDARY
RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AREA
PROPOSED BOUNDARY
Greenstone Creek
Ranald Creek
MT. EVELYN
MT. FLANNIGAN
CAMPBELL LAKE
UPPER
28
Creek
lools

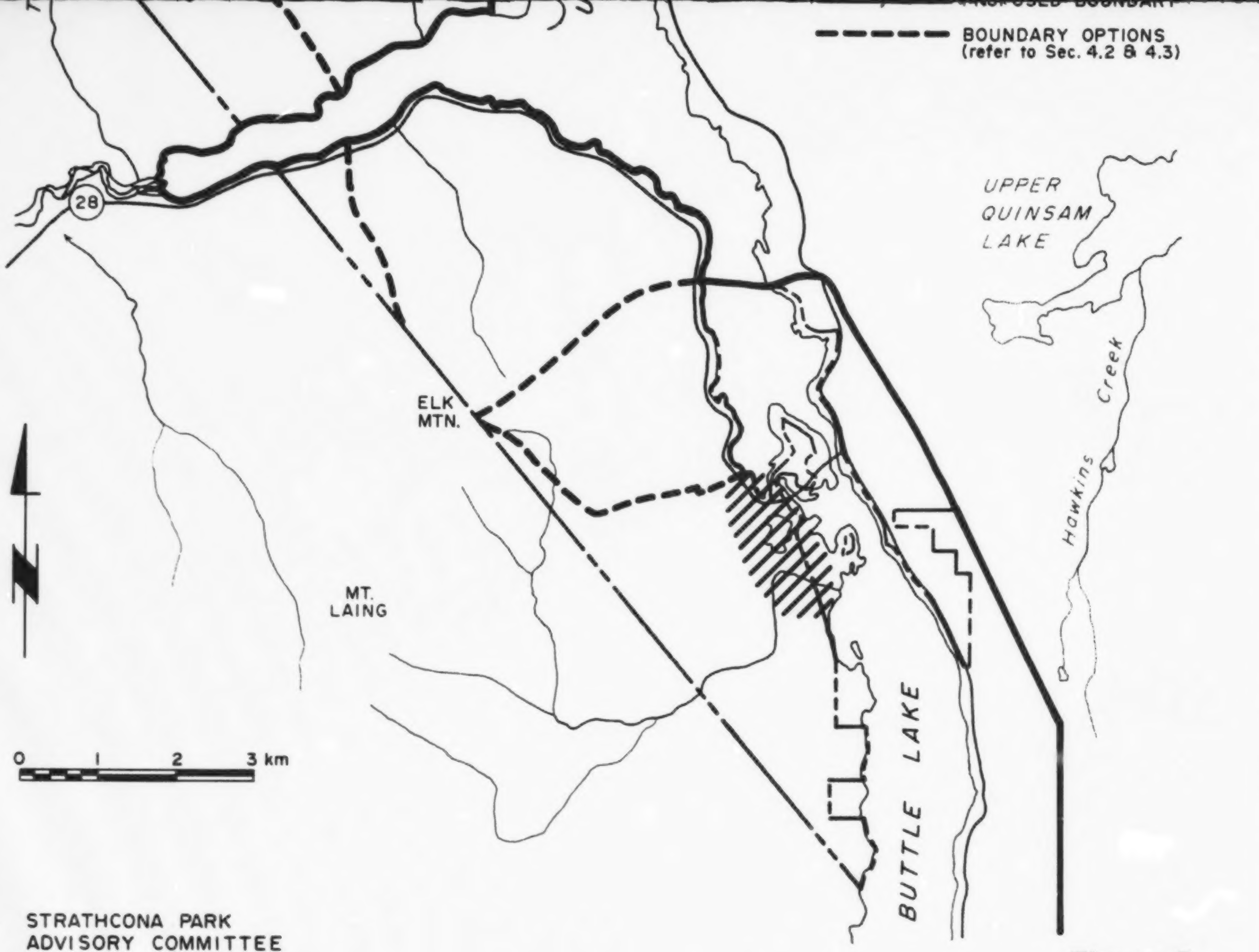

BOUNDARY OPTIONS
(refer to Sec. 4.2 & 4.3)
UPPER QUINSAM LAKE
Hawkins Creek
BUTTLE LAKE
ELK MTN.
MT. LAING
28
0
1
2
3 km

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Figure 5

first before any deleted portions are used to exchange or acquire other lands for park purposes.

3. That the outer boundaries of Strathcona Park should be revised in a timely manner to include the following additions to the present park area, as depicted in Figure 4. In total, an estimated maximum of 34,000 ha is proposed for addition. If achieved in entirety, the Park would be about 4000 ha larger than its pre-1987 size.

   a) All or part of the unit known as the Mount Flannigan "triangle". Refer to Figure 5. The extent of inclusion will depend upon negotiations with B.C.F.P. Ltd. in conjunction with discussion regarding the Elk Mountain and Mount Adrian areas. The minimum portion to be included is the westernmost segment (about 130 ha), being a part of the Tlools Creek area. The secondary priority for this area is inclusion of the entire western half of the unit (about 650 ha), following the height-of-land from Mt. Flannigan down to the shore of the west arm of Upper Campbell Lake. The third priority of negotiations should be to include in the Park the entire unit (about 1200 ha), with the eastern boundary being a southward extension from the present park boundary. This latter objective should be of lower priority than either the northeast facing flank of Elk Mountain or the south and west facing slopes of Mount Adrian.

   b) All or part of the Elk Mountain area. As depicted in Figure 5, the extent of inclusion will depend upon negotiations with B.C.F.P. Ltd. At a minimum, the highest priority portion which should be added consists of those slopes directly west and southwest of Buttle Narrows (about 1000 ha). The secondary priority or objective of negotiations should be to include in the Park the northwesternmost corner of this unit and the slopes west of the southern end of Upper Campbell Lake (about 1350 ha, including the first priority areas). The third objective of negotiations should be to include in the Park the north and northeastern facing slopes of this unit, or in other words all of the Elk

Mountain unit (about 25 km^2). This latter objective should be of lower priority than the south and west facing slopes of Mount Adrian. The low elevation land at Buttle Narrows should not be part of this addition.

c) All or part of the Mount Adrian area. Of all the B.C.F.P. Ltd. private forest lands adjoining the Park, the highest priority area for addition into Strathcona Park is the unit that encompasses Mount Adrian and southwestern slopes, Beadnell Lake and the alpine southward to Mount Adrian, and Alexandra Peak. This 4000 ha area is largely within the viewshed of recreationists on Buttle Lake and on the ridges of the wilderness area west of Buttle Lake. A secondary objective within this general area should be to include in the Park the slopes directly east of Buttle Narrows.

d) The area of Pearl Lake, Norm Lake, Norm Creek, and the trail to Gem Lake, totalling about 1600 ha.

e) Various areas adjacent to the Forbidden Plateau area. These additions, totalling roughly 2500 ha, should include the Divers and Rossiter Lakes area, the triangle of lands comprising about 6 km^2 southeast of Battleship Lake, the Wattaway Meadows area, the Alderman Lakes area, the upper portion of Beech Creek, situated west of Mount Becher, and the short length of the Becher Trail at the southeastern edge of the Forbidden Plateau area.

f) An eastward extension of the Carey Lakes area. These lands, comprising approximately 350 ha, should be added in order to encompass the majority of this plateau-like unit.

g) Alpine and subalpine features east of Memory Lake, covering about 400 ha.

h) All or part of the Capes-Idiens Lakes area, totalling roughly 800 ha.

i) The Willemar-Forbush Lakes area, consisting of about 1700 ha. It is especially important that the defined boundaries capture the majority of the viewsheds from the lakes and trail accesses.

j) The Ramsay Creek area, consisting of 600 ha, between the current and the pre-1987 boundary. At the southeast corner of the Park, the present boundary should be expanded to encompass approximately 1.5 km more of Ramsay Creek and adjacent slopes north and south, to the height-of-land north of the Ash River.

k) The western flank of the Mount Bueby area, containing roughly 950 ha. This area can be defined as encompassing the watersheds of tributaries of Drinkwater Creek draining from Mt. Bueby.

l) The lower Drinkwater Creek area, about 950 ha, extending from the present boundary to Great Central Lake, and including the adjacent slopes and the flat lowlands at the western end of Great Central Lake.

m) All or part of the McBride Creek watershed (up to 2300 ha). The priority portion is mainly the alpine ridge south of Leader Lake. The lower portion of the McBride Creek drainage should be added only if it can be accomplished as part of the land exchange made possible by the residual of the 1987 deletions from the Park. This secondary objective is a lower priority than the aforementioned additions along the eastern boundary of the Park.

n) The Bedwell River unit, as formerly within the Park. This area, estimated to consist of about 9600 ha, is vital to the integrity of the Park and therefore should be added back into the Park, with the new southern boundary being established as the southern height-of-land, crossing the valley from Ursus Mountain westward to the height-of-land above Penny Creek.

o) Low elevation lands adjacent to Moyeha Bay. This will give protection to the immediate viewshed of this wilderness watershed outlet. The emphasis should be on acquiring northward facing stretches of shoreline and adjacent upland. In total, these lands comprise about 2.5 km^2.

p) Lands of the Moyeha watershed at the southwestern corner of the Park that are currently outside the boundary. Inclusion of these 100± ha will ensure that the entire watershed retains its wilderness qualities.

q) The western slopes of Puzzle Mountain, as previously within the Park. This addition, containing about 550 ha, would utilize the former Park boundary but with a minor modification at the northern end of this unit.

r) The Heber Mountain - Upper Crest Creek Area. The new boundary should utilize the heights-of-land and add a net of about 1700 ha.

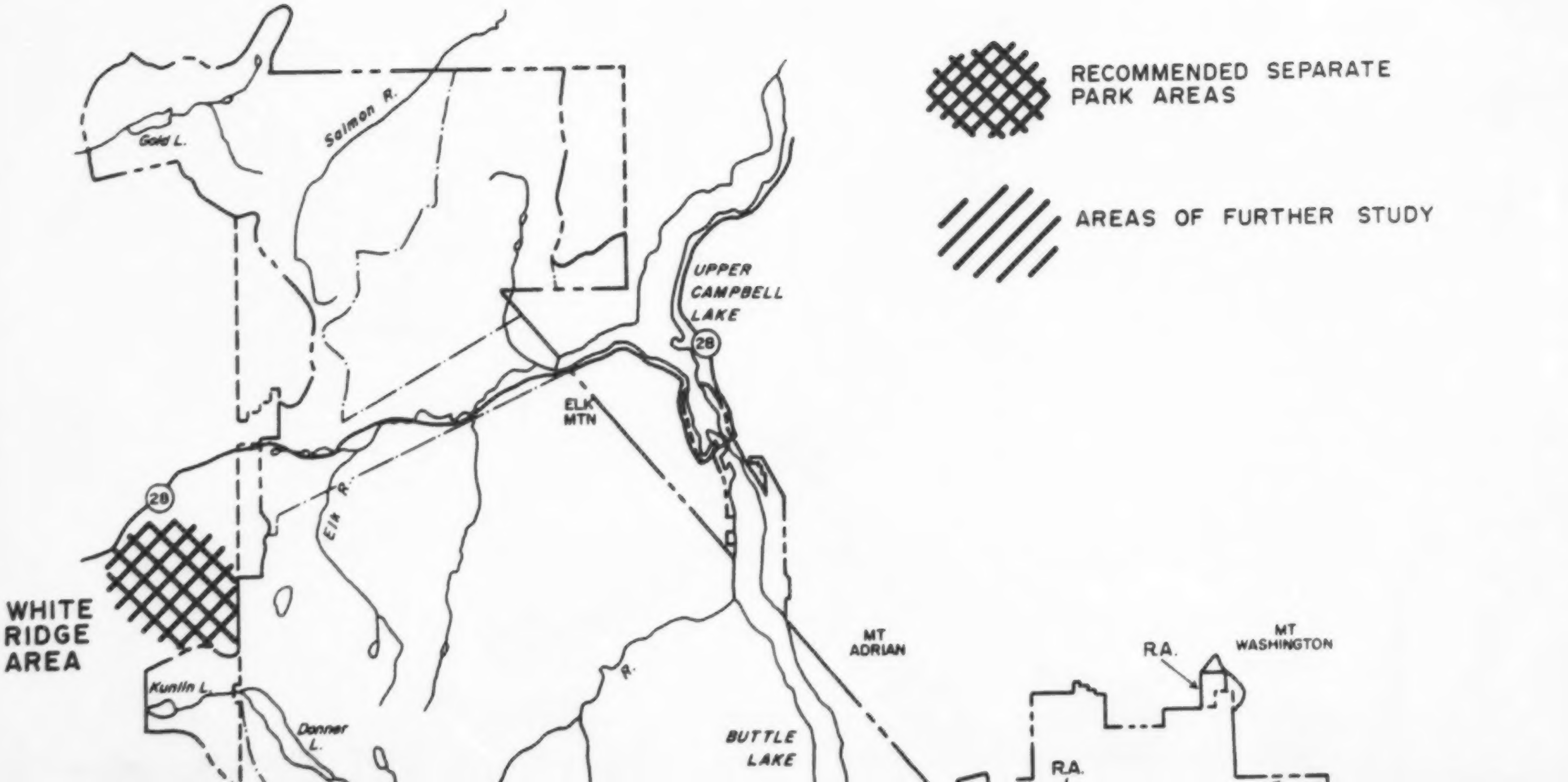
s) The Jessie Lake area. This includes about 350 ha surrounding Jessie Lake, along the northern boundary.

t) The western portion of the Ranald Creek watershed. This will involve adding approximately 850 ha, a portion of the area previously included within the Park. The new boundary should follow heights-of-land.

4. That private lands at Buttle Narrows should be retained in private ownership and that, as these are important for future private sector residential and commercial recreation development, the Ministries of Environment and Parks and of Forests and Lands should negotiate with the current owner to facilitate the eventual transition to recreation uses. This will include consideration of servicing and sale of parcels of land.

STRATHCONA PROVINCIAL PARK

AREAS OF FURTHER STUDY


RECOMMENDED SEPARATE PARK AREAS
AREAS OF FURTHER STUDY
Gold L.
Salmon R.
UPPER CAMPBELL LAKE
28
ELK MTN
Elk R.
28
WHITE RIDGE AREA
Kunlin L.
Donner L.
R.
BUTTLE LAKE
MT ADRIAN
R.A.
MT WASHINGTON
R.A.

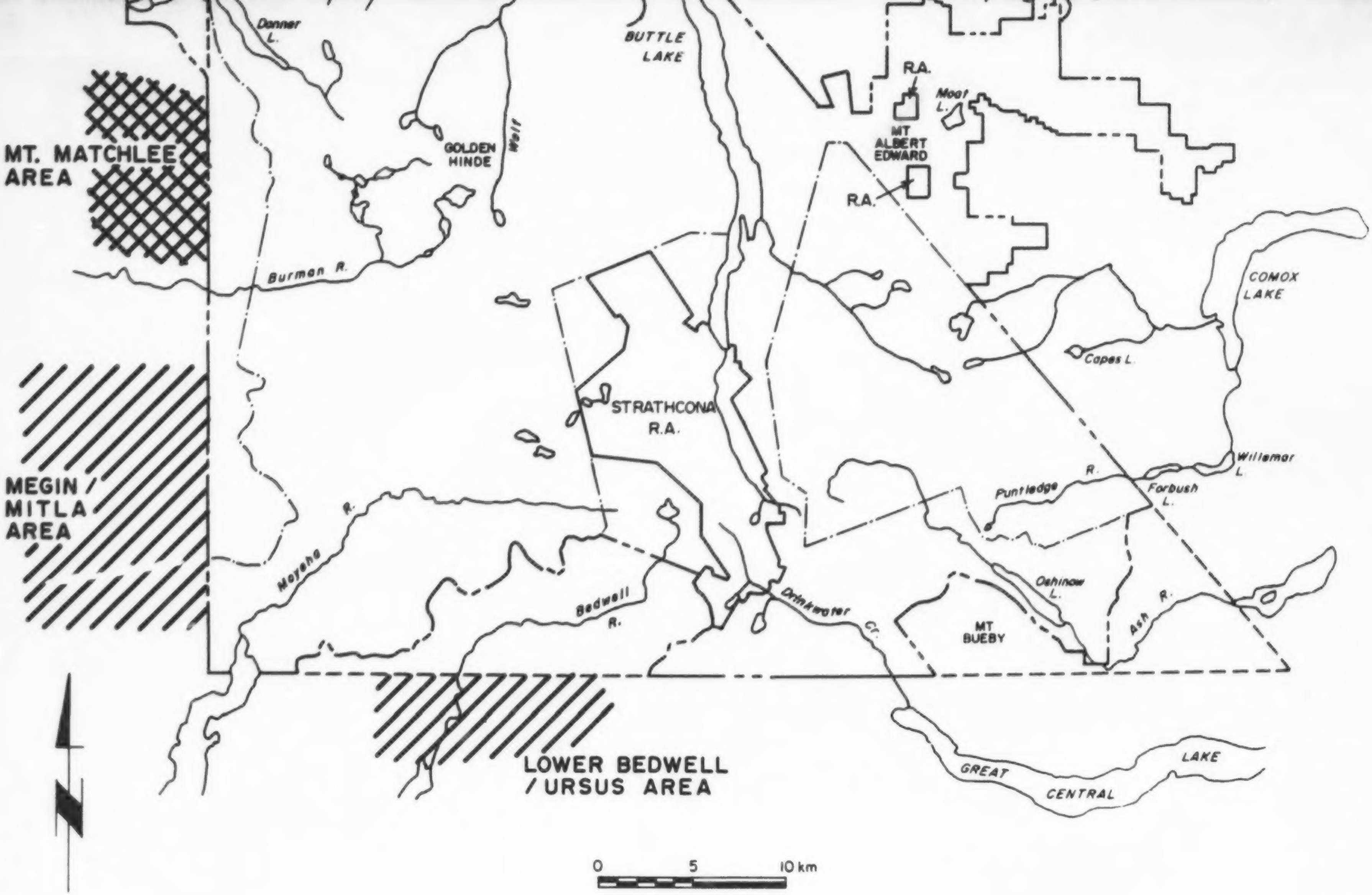

Donner L.
BUTTLE LAKE
R.A.
Moat L.
MT ALBERT EDWARD
R.A.
MT. MATCHLEE AREA
GOLDEN HINDE
Wolf
Burman R.
COMOX LAKE
Capes L.
STRATHCONA R.A.
MEGIN / MITLA AREA
Willemar L.
Puntledge R.
Forbush L.
Moyeha R.
Oshinow L.
Bedwell R.
Drinkwater Cr.
MT BUEBY
Ash R.
LOWER BEDWELL / URSUS AREA
GREAT CENTRAL LAKE
0
5
10 km

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Figure 6

5. That the following areas adjacent to Strathcona Park, having distinct outdoor recreation and nature conservation values, should be protected under the Park Act as separate parks. Appropriate reserves should be placed over these areas immediately and studies undertaken to determine suitable boundaries. Refer to Figure 6.

   a) The White Ridge area, which features an undisturbed karst system and caves, should be protected as a Class A Provincial park. Because of the specialized nature of the area, consideration should be given to inviting the British Columbia Federation of Speleologists to serve as the voluntary wardens of this special area.

   b) The Matchlee Mountain area, consisting of extensive alpine terrain and well used by Gold River residents at present, should be established as a Class A provincial park. In this park, helicopter access for both winter and summer recreation should be acceptable.

6. That the following areas should be the subjects of studies by the Ministries of Environment and Parks and of Forests and Lands to determine recreation, nature conservation, and commercial resource values and to suggest appropriate land allocation measures. Refer to Figure 6.

   a) The Megin River and Mitla Creek watersheds.
   b) The Ursus Creek Watershed.
   c) The lower portion of the Bedwell River watershed, outside the recommended new park boundary.

5.2 Resolution of Mineral Tenures

It is the widely accepted policy in North American jurisdictions that industrial activities in general, and mining in particular, are incompatible with the concept that parks are intended to conserve large areas of the natural landscape. A park that provides a natural setting for hiking is not the place for a mine and the associated road systems, power supplies, processing facilities, environmental impact, and impact mitigation facilities.

It is recognized that until this issue is conclusively resolved, both the elected and the administrative levels of government will continue to be pressured by both the mining industry and park supporters. Our Committee has considered that, in recent years, the British Columbia government has espoused the policy that there should be no mining in provincial parks. This Committee has heard this position loudly supported by the general public. Moreover, there is every indication that the public will increasingly view mining as incompatible with park values. We accept that many of the claims in Strathcona Park are the vestiges of earlier decades, but conclude that the government has to date failed to protect park values by seeking to extinguish the claims.

With respect to the numerous undeveloped mineral claims in Strathcona Park (and Recreation Area), we have given careful consideration to the various apparent differences in the claimholders' rights and the possible implications for the government. We conclude that our recommendations for government action must not be based on a poorly defined fear of compensation, but instead on the questions of: (a) whether the areas affected should be protected as parkland, and (b) whether the environmental impacts of mining in these watersheds should be tolerated.

The Committee has examined each of the mineral claims and the mining lease (as listed in Appendix 4), and has determined that they are all in areas of significant park values. The environmental risk, due to the probable generation of acid wastes and other impacts of mining, is substantial. In consideration of the original purpose of Strathcona Park, its present value as a preserve, and its great future potential for recreation and tourism, our Committee concludes that it is in the best interests of British Columbia, of the provincial park system and of Strathcona Park that no further mineral exploration or development be permitted in the Park (or the associated Recreation Areas) beyond the existing Westmin Resources Ltd. lease zone.

The Committee has considered the Westmin operation separately. The proven ore reserves are said to be sufficient to last at least 20 or 30 years. While the mine site occupies an area of only about 3 km^2 within the mining lease, and this would seem unlikely to change, we share the deep public concern about the far ranging impacts of the operation. The acid generation problem, the noise, the need for hydro-electricity generation, and concern about public safety along a narrow highway used by the ore trucks are substantial impacts on the serenity and quality of the Park and the watershed. Many have observed to this Committee that, while it would be preferable not to have this mine in the Park, the clock cannot be turned back and, perhaps ironically, the best chance for controlling the very serious problem of acid generation is the continued operation of a profitable mine.

Therefore, with regard to the mineral claims and the present mining operation, our recommendations are:

1. That there should be no additional claimstaking permitted in the Park, the existing Recreation Areas, or the areas proposed for addition to the Park.

2. That all mineral claims in Strathcona Park (and Recreation Area), outside of the present mining lease (Appendix 4), and in any areas recommended for addition to Strathcona Park, particularly the Bedwell Valley, should be denied further exploration permits forthwith on the grounds that such activity has unacceptable impact upon Park values.

3. That procedures be undertaken by the Province to acquire all mineral claims described in Appendix 4, with the exception of those within Westmin's current lease. Funds required for the acquisition by negotiation or expropriation of mineral claims in the Park, as recommended above, should not be derived from the normal operating or capital budget of the Parks Division.

4. That Westmin Resources Ltd. be requested to relinquish any surface rights in the Phillips Creek watershed, at the northern extremity of its lease zone.

5. That the Province examine the adequacy of present bonding measures and security mechanisms, relative to protecting environmental qualities over the long term, and safeguarding the public from incurring financial impacts.

6. That the annual permit fee paid by Westmin Resources Ltd., because it bestows rights of exclusivity, should be raised as soon as possible to a level based upon true economic rent.

7. That Westmin be required to accelerate its present program of proper re-disposal of acid-generating waste rock, including complete removal of the old tailings dump road by December 1989, institution of suitable waste control measures at other old workings, and planning for the continued containment of acid waste flowing from the old open pit area.

8. That the noise level generated by the Westmin exhaust fans must be significantly reduced as quickly as possible. The Parks Division should require that the company demonstrate significant progress in resolving this problem without delay.

9. That the Westmin mine site be limited to the present area, and that this condition be further specified in any subsequent renewals of the lease.

10. That Westmin Resources Ltd., the Parks Division, and the Ministry of Highways jointly produce and implement a plan to control the speed and noise of industrial traffic through the Park.

5.3 Classification and Zoning to Protect and Manage the Park.

Our Committee was frequently reminded by written submissions and oral presentations that "a park is a park". The public does not accept that industrial activities can be established in certain classes of parkland. The euphemistic re-designation to "Recreation Area" of areas that have long been thought of as "park" is seen by the public to be a legalistic convenience for not defending park values.

The central part of Strathcona Park was given a Class B designation when the Park Act was promulgated. Under this classification, non-conforming uses were possible, provided the Minister considered that their impacts were acceptable. For fifteen years it was government practice to deny the issuance of new permits for mineral exploration outside of the Westmin lease on the grounds that significant impacts would result. The mineral industry continued to advocate for access to their claims. Meanwhile, the public perception strengthened that the area was indeed a park.

When, in 1987, the Recreation Areas were created over the mineral claim areas, the public reaction was that portions of their park had been taken away. The promise that these areas will be converted to full park status upon relinquishment of the mineral claims is not reassuring. Even if, eventually, this did come to pass, the park values would by then be radically and perhaps irretrievably diminished.

In the Committee's view the two class system (A and B) of parkland was a convenience of an earlier era when a great deal of Crown land was as yet unallocated, undisturbed de facto wilderness. Today, in the late 1980's, most Crown lands have been allocated. In this context, parks are cherished more than they were a decade ago, because they are understood to be the only permanent preserves of nature for outdoor recreation. To re-classify to Recreation Area status lands that are widely understood to be in the Park, and which have been defended from industry for over a decade, is to fail to provide a vigilant defence of parkland and to commence a slippery slide away from the spirit and intent of the Park Act.

The Committee finds the zoning system proposed in the draft master plan for Strathcona Park to be confusing, poorly understood by the public, and an unsatisfactory application of the zoning concepts presented in the Parks Division's policy publication, "Striking the Balance". A better zoning scheme must be accomplished in a renewed approach toward development of the master plan for Strathcona Park.

Therefore, with the objective of untangling the application of classification and zoning in Strathcona Park, the Committee recommends:

1. That the classification and zoning mechanisms of the Park Act and related policy be used by the Ministry to defend park values, rather than to give legitimacy to non-conforming industrial uses.

2. That Strathcona Park should be entirely Class A, with the exception of a special industrial enclave covering Westmin lease area; that it should exclude any additional non-conforming industrial or commercial uses; and that it should be identified in Schedule A of the Park Act, such that re-classification requires legislative debate.

3. The Recreation Area concept should be more precisely defined such that it refers to and is applied to only those situations where one or more land uses co-exist and should continue to co-exist with public outdoor recreation. Where appropriate, Recreation Area status should be replaced by either Class A park status or a new interim-period designation, "Park Reserve".

4. That the Park Act be revised to define a "Non-Conforming Industrial Zone", the designation and boundaries of which must be legislated (not set by Order-in-Council); and that the area of the current Westmin lease, excluding that portion which is part of the Phillips Creek watershed, should be so designated. Until this legislative mechanism can be instituted, the lease area should be temporarily designated as Class B.

5. That the area of the Nature Conservancies should be expanded to include the Thelwood watershed south of Lower Thelwood Lake, the upper Salmon River area, Flower Ridge, and the Mount Septimus-Big Interior Mountain - Nine Peaks - upper Drinkwater Creek area.

6. That, in the development of the master plan, the technique of zoning should be applied to maximize the protection of wilderness values, to permit aircraft and horse access in limited peripheral areas of the Park, and to allow for intensive recreation development and use in the Elk River corridor, the Buttle Narrows area, the Ralph River delta area, and the south end of Oshinow Lake.

7. That the master plan address concerns noted in this report in regard to the use of zoning in Strathcona Park, and that this plan be adjusted to reflect changes resulting from the Committee's recommendations. In particular, the wilderness zone, as identified in "Striking the Balance" should have much wider application in the park.

5.4 Resolving Forestry Tenures

As discussed in Section 3.5 of this report, our Committee has considered that there are three components to this general issue in Strathcona Park.

First is the matter of the remaining "Old Temporary Tenures" within the Park. These are concentrated at the southeast corner of the Park, in the Drinkwater Creek valley and the Oshinow Lake-Ramsay Creek area. The recreational value of these areas for park development and use purposes is very high. The former area is a hiking access route to one of the major features of the Park, Della Falls. The integrity of the approach along the valley is of great concern, to the point of requiring extended protection of the lower Drinkwater Creek valley to safeguard the entire length of the hiking access route (see 4.20). Many public submissions support this increased protection.

Similarly, the existing tenures in the Oshinow Lake-Ramsay Creek area are located in an area identified for significant park development. The draft master plan identifies the intended development of an activity area associated with road access into the Park along Ramsay Creek. Strong support for this concept, including a greater emphasis on the establishment of a major park entry point in this southeast corner was presented throughout the hearings. The integrity of this area is important to facilitate the effective development of the Ramsay Creek/Oshinow Lake area.

The second forestry matter involves the areas of the Park (until 1987) that were logged but not restocked. These serve as reminders of the consequences of permitting logging within the Park. Where timber trades had taken place in the late 1960's and the cutting had proceeded, the areas were excluded from Strathcona Park in the 1987 boundary alterations because they were said to have low park values. Areas such as the Bedwell River, Ranald Creek and Ash River are of particular concern. In addition, there is worry that the same process could result if remaining timber tenures presently in the Park were allowed to be cut. The fact that major areas of the Park had been logged and not replanted deeply concerns this

Committee. This practice calls into question the negotiating skills and the resource management sensitivities of the Parks agency.

The third group of forestry issues involves private forest lands and allocated Crown forest lands that are and always have been outside the park, and which are recommended in this report for inclusion in Strathcona Park. The Committee is aware that, to varying degrees, all of the additions recommended involve consideration of forest values, including standing timber volume, site productivity, and relationships to the annual allowable cuts. Nevertheless, the Committee is strongly of the view that the additions should be made in the long-term public interest.

The Committee therefore recommends:

1. That all remaining forest tenures within Strathcona Park should be acquired, with no further timber harvesting being allowed. These acquisitions should be the first priority of a comprehensive timber and land exchange with the forest company, involving the deleted areas of Mt. Bueby and the Ash River. As the value is in standing timber only, consideration should be given to outright purchase of these tenures.

2. That a review of desirable park additions as outlined in Recommendation 5.1.3 be conducted to identify those areas of forest tenured lands that can be added immediately to the Park with minimal compensation or trade requirements.

3. That the remaining areas required as park additions (see recommendations regarding boundaries) should be assessed to determine their relative priority for addition and that every effort should be made to negotiate suitable trades or provide adequate compensation for the timber values. Consideration should be given to the use of a professional forest negotiator, who is independent of government and capable of developing a multi-party exchange package.

4. That there should be no further exchanges involving the removal of timber only from an area of Strathcona Park. If a park land exchange is ever deemed appropriate to obtain lands elsewhere, then the forest company must assume responsibility for managing the forest productivity of the land, not simply obtain the right to harvest.

5.5 Enhancement of Recreation Values on the Reservoir

The part of the Buttle-Upper Campbell Reservoir that was formerly Buttle Lake is controlled by B.C. Hydro, although it is largely within Strathcona Park. In every common sense way, Buttle Lake is, and is perceived to be integral to the Park, an important component of the landscape and offers significant recreation opportunities.

From a recreation perspective, it would perhaps be ideal if Buttle and Upper Campbell Lakes were not part of a reservoir system, but it is clearly impractical to return the water regime to its pristine state. The reservoir is not only necessary for the generation of hydro-electricity, it also plays a key role in regulating runoff and thereby preventing major flooding in the Campbell River area.

Having considered these factors in conjunction with the objectives of improving the recreation opportunities along the reservoir shoreline, the Committee believes that it would best serve Strathcona Park if the rate of reservoir drawdown could be minimized during the summer months. It is recognized that as a consequence of slowing the drawdown rate during these months, it will be necessary to hasten the drawdown in late Summer and in early Fall.

The predominance of stumps around the shoreline is unacceptable on a reservoir in a park. Indeed, the Park pre-dates the reservoir by about four decades. At the same time, it is not appropriate for the Parks Division to spend its very limited budget to remove these stumps; they are an undesirable by-product of the reservoir, and legally they occur within the licence area controlled by the B.C. Hydro and Power Corporation.

In that this degraded shoreline negatively affects the quality of Strathcona Park, it should be the responsibility of B.C. Hydro to rehabilitate the shoreline. At present, B.C. Hydro pays an annual water usage charge to the Provincial Government for the use of the water of this system for electrical generation. This fee exceeds some $5 million annually. A portion of this, if spent on shoreline rehabilitation, could contribute substantially to the speedy improvement of this reservoir for recreation. In addition, such expenditures could provide local, seasonal jobs.

Therefore, the Committee recommends:

1. That, in its negotiations with B.C. Hydro toward the final terms of a water licence, the Parks Division should advocate a drawdown rate of no more than two feet per month during July and August, and two feet in the early half of September. In return, the Parks Division should be prepared to accept a maximum water level of 728 feet in June and a relatively rapid rate of drawdown to the minimum water level after mid-September.

2. That the Parks Division and B.C. Hydro develop and implement a 5-year program for shoreline rehabilitation to be paid for by B.C. Hydro by deduction from its annual water licence fee. This will require a change of government policy with regard to water licence fees. In this reservoir, rehabilitation works would include removal of stumps, facilitation of waterfowl habitat, fishery enhancement, and other improvements to shorelines, including the installation of beaches, particularly in the vicinity of high use public and private recreation sites.

5.6 Managing Commercial Uses

Within Strathcona Park there are many activities that are undertaken by a variety of organizations and agencies other than the Parks Division.

The Park Use and Resource Use Permits system which is the present vehicle for such management appears to not differentiate sufficiently between types of uses or to provide the degree of control that would seem to be desirable to maintain the park qualities both in wilderness and more concentrated activity areas of the Park.

Fees should more realistically reflect the scale of the impact of various activities on the Park environment and should be applicable to their specific mitigation. This is particularly important for those activities that have a demonstrable negative impact on the Park environment. For those activities where the impact is less obtrusive, costs associated with monitoring and assessing their on-going activity could form the basis for fee assessment. In this way, the quality of the park experience would be maintained and the development and operational budget of the Parks agency could be focused upon continuing Park development and maintenance.

Recommendations:

1. That all present activities should be assessed as being either conforming (eg. guiding services) or non-conforming (eg. hydro transmission lines) with park purposes.

2. That there be a differentiation in the fees for uses that conform to the purpose of the Park as distinguished from those that conflict with park values. Fees for the former should remain as presently provided in the Park Act Regulations. Fees for the latter should be assessed on a market value basis, considering true economic rent.

3. That every effort should be made to remove non-conforming activities from the Park, or restrict such activities to the minimum extent required for the functioning of the activity and adjust the mode of operation to produce the least degree of impact on the Park. However, because it is desirable to maximize the level of control by the Park Act, it is inappropriate to delete the areas of such activities from the Park, as was done in 1969 with the B.C. Hydro powerline route. Indeed, this corridor should be re-added to the Park.

4. Issuance of new or renewal of non-conforming use permits must be consistent with policies established in the approved park master plan and must be preceded by public advertisement and a public hearing, at the permit applicant's expense, of the proposal to issue a particular permit.

5. The assessment of all existing use permits and other non-park uses, and the issuance and conditions associated with all permits should be undertaken as part of the master plan that is in preparation for Strathcona Park.

6. That the master plan identify methods of encouraging commercial guiding of recreationists within the Park.

5.7 Improving Planning and Decision-Making

The inadequacy of the present planning and decision making process has left the public feeling disenfranchised, uninformed, and ignored. Instead of involving park users in direction setting for Strathcona, the Parks agency appears divorced from its clients. Existing planning by the Parks agency is described as entrenched. Planners are perceived as convinced they are doing the best job possible, while being unreceptive to real public consultation. Major decisions affecting the future of the Park were taken by the agency and the Cabinet without a public review that had been promised by the Ministers responsible.

With particular respect to the boundary and classification changes made in 1987, we conclude that there was a failure to adequately consult with and consider public concerns and information, and secondly, to adequately research the qualities of park lands before deciding to delete them forever. This was a cavalier approach, inappropriate to the role of stewardship.

The results have been as strongly criticised as the process. Consequently, there is a strong distrust of the ability of the agency to act in defence of Strathcona Park. To the general public, resource extraction appeared to be ruling the future of Strathcona Park at the expense of park values. For example, the 1987 Order-In-Council regarding boundary modifications was seen as a sell-out of park values in favour of commercial resource extraction. Negative reaction to the issue was accentuated by the internal decision-making process, the failure to honour a Ministerial commitment to public hearings, and the public realization that major changes could be made by the stroke of a pen to a park like Strathcona.

Special note must be made of the submissions to our Committee by both native and non-native persons urging that the aboriginal rights and land title issues in British Columbia should be dealt with by the Province. The Committee recognizes the importance and complexity of these issues, and is aware that the Committee has neither the mandate nor the expertise to address them. However, it is apparent that the native peoples, such as the Nuu-chal-nuulth Tribal Council and the Kwakiutl Nations feel that they have certain aboriginal rights, such as hunting, trapping and fishing, in the area of Strathcona Park. It is the view of the Committee that these rights must be addressed in the planning for Strathcona Park, in consultation with the native peoples. As it is the position of the aboriginal tribes that they own the land in question and that the issue of this ownership should be dealt with by the Provincial Government, the tribes request that they be consulted in the development of the Park master plan, and have an advisory role in Park management.

In response to these several concerns, the Committee feels that the agency must change its attitude towards the role of the public in the planning and development of parks. It must be more accountable as a steward of a public trust. Greater protection and assurance of longevity of the integrity of park resources must be strived for. In this vein, the Committee has given considerable thought to the merits of a province-wide parks commission. There is much value and benefit in such a mechanism, especially in terms of restoring public faith in the responsiveness of the managers of the park system. Government is well advised to examine the benefits of such an advisory body. It is with particular regard to the special needs of Strathcona Park that the following recommendations are made.

Recommendations:

1. That the Parks agency work toward a greater demonstrated commitment to reflect public concern for Strathcona including defending and fighting for the integrity of the Park and the wilderness experience it provides. To achieve this it is essential that there be a much greater community presence and accessibility by agency planning staff.

2. That the Parks agency undertake a comprehensive program of public involvement in the on-going planning and management of Strathcona Park. The program should commence with the resolution of boundary issues and finalization of a Strathcona Park master plan, following this sequence of steps:

   (a) Ministerial announcement of park reserves (including reservation from claim staking) over areas recommended for addition to the existing park;

   (b) commencement of a study period for resource assessments and development of specific boundary proposals, including informal public contact;

   (c) Ministerial announcement of intention to legislate a revised park boundary;

(d) preparation of a draft park master plan, with informal public liaison;

(e) public hearings regarding the master plan and the boundaries; and

(f) plan approval and boundary legislated as Class A park.

3. That in order to facilitate improved public contact, a five-member Strathcona Park Public Advisory Committee should be appointed by the Minister to serve for a 3 to 5 year period, to accomplish the following tasks in this time:

(a) advise and assist in the implementation of the recommendations of this report;

(b) advise and, as required, assist the Parks Division in its development and implementation of a comprehensive master plan for the Park; and

(c) be the primary vehicle for public consultation on all matters pertaining to the recommendations of the present Committee.

The Committee should:

(a) consist of five members appointed by the Minister of Environment and Parks that represent various components of the spectrum of public perspectives on Strathcona, including local community interests, environmental interest groups, recreation groups and park associated, compatible business interests;

(b) be provided with support staff (either by contract or secondment from the agency) and an operating budget to carry out its responsibilities;

(c) meet regularly with the Minister (at least twice per year) and with senior Ministry staff to report on the progress of the work of the Committee and the agency; and

(d) complete its task within five years of its establishment.

5.8 Park Development and Promotion

As a society, we care most about the things and places we use and enjoy. The original vision for Strathcona was for a great park attracting people from considerable distances to enjoy its beauty. Perhaps interest waned when the reservoir was created in the 1950's. Perhaps when, in the 1960's, a mining operation commenced at the south end of Buttle Lake, the Park became less of a priority for promotion and for recreational visits. Perhaps the Parks Division had other more urgent priorities for park development and promotion. Whatever the reasons for the lack of use of the park, if it is to be protected and preserved in the future, greater public use by residents and tourists must be fostered.

Many residents and tourists would be amazed at the quality and diversity of the Park's resources. Strathcona Park offers an incredible potential for outdoor recreation, as well as wilderness and nature appreciation. The success of the Strathcona Park Lodge as both a tourist accommodation facility and an important outdoor education facility is testimony to the potential. The park is the largest and most diverse park on Vancouver Island. It contains superb wilderness areas, a large low elevation lake, the highest peaks in the region, extensive alpine ridges, the highest waterfall in Canada, magnificent old growth forests, numerous alpine and subalpine lakes, and abundant wildlife populations. Strathcona Park is accessible by a variety of gravel roads to the periphery and a paved highway into its core.

Despite this potential, the Park is only lightly visited and the Parks Division has devoted comparatively little attention to facilities development or promotion over the years. The majority of Vancouver Island residents, although highly sensitive to any detraction from the value of Strathcona Park, rarely if ever visit it. Vancouver Island is now enjoying a population surge in the senior and retired age groups. There is a tourist boom of all age groups from many parts of the world. All these people have high expectations to enjoy places such as Strathcona Park.

To a considerable degree, low-use levels can be attributed to a surprising lack of promotion. Many submissions from people who have travelled widely in the world attest that if Strathcona Park was located elsewhere in North America or Europe it would be an internationally popular recreational and tourist attraction. Yet in British Columbia, when provincial, regional, and local tourism promotional information is examined, there is practically nothing regarding the Park and what it has to offer. Many tourism publications do not even mention Strathcona Park.

Strathcona Park could be a key component of the tourism strategy of the towns of Campbell River, Gold River, Courtenay-Comox, Cumberland, Port Alberni, and possibly Tofino. All of these municipalities are seeking to diversify their economic base and all are within reasonable proximity to Strathcona Park. Coordinated promotion, in conjunction with Parks Division enhancement of recreation opportunities and a concerted effort to rehabilitate those parts of the park that have been adversely affected by resource uses will assuredly result in considerable increases in visitation.

Specifically, this Committee recommends:

1. That the Regional Minister of State be requested to convene a Strathcona Tourism Strategy meeting, involving representation from the Councils and Chambers of Commerce of surrounding communities, the Parks Division, the Ministry of Tourism, the Outdoor Recreation Council and related organizations to develop a common strategy to promote the recreational use of Strathcona Park. Those developing this strategy should consider the needs for public and private investment, access improvements, the potential for tour packages based from surrounding communities, the delivery of high quality information, the possibility of an annual promotional festival or similar event, and other matters.

2. That, in order to create a destination centre of attraction, the Parks Division and the Lands Branch should plan in consultation with

the present land owner(s) for the private recreational development of the Buttle Narrows area.

3. That Strathcona Park, as part of a regional tourism and recreation plan, should be the focus of summer employment programs for the purpose of creating trails, improving recreation values and providing other facilities to encourage the use of the Park.

4. That Strathcona Park should be the subject of a special promotional publication, jointly funded by the Ministry of Tourism, Recreation and Culture, and the Ministry of Environment and Parks. This publication would identify the features and provide good advice on access considering all potential approaches to the Park.

5. That the Parks Division, in the further development of the Strathcona Park master plan, consider more fully and place greater emphasis on developing an imaginative, dynamic approach to providing enhanced levels of recreation and access, utilizing both the public and the private sectors.

6. That the Parks Division, Ministry of Highways, and the Ministry of Tourism, Recreation and Culture should work together to implement more effective highway and road signage leading visitors to Strathcona Park.

5.9 Concluding Statement

As the Strathcona Park Advisory Committee, appointed by the Minister of Environment and Parks, we have made the foregoing recommendations after careful consideration of what is right for Strathcona Park.

In large measure, it has been influenced by the public will, as contained by the submissions received, coupled with internationally accepted standards for credible park management. We have considered that there will be a short term hard price to pay, but if not dealt with now, this price will only escalate over time.

These recommendations are intended to be achievable, sound and responsible. We do not intend that, beyond basic principles, these solutions should be applied to other parks.

Strathcona Park was long ago recognized by British Columbia as a special place deserving of preservation. It is now time to endorse that it is a park in the fullest sense. Failure to act resolutely now will only lead to more difficult and expensive solutions in the future. Strathcona Park is foremost an important wilderness reserve, with considerable potential for associated tourism and outdoor recreation.

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF EXHIBITS

1. Submissions to the Wilderness Advisory Committee, specific to Strathcona Park.
2. B.C. Ministry of Environment and Parks, Strathcona Park: Background Information (newspaper).
3. Ibid., Draft Master Plan (newspaper).
4. "Strathcona Boundary Review: Background Information for the Special Advisory Committee on Strathcona Park and Recreation Area" (April, 1988)
5. "Mineral Claim Inholdings" (in Strathcona Park/Recreation Area).
6. B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Guidelines for Mineral Exploration (Queen's Printer, Victoria, 1983)
7. Ibid., Mine Development Review Process (Victoria, 1987)
8. Ibid., Procedures for Obtaining Approval of Metal Mine Development (Victoria, 1979)
9. Wilderness Advisory Committee, The Wilderness Mosaic (Queen's Printer: Victoria, 1986)
10. Collection of Briefs submitted to B.C. Parks Division During its Master Planning Process for Strathcona Park (C. 1987).
11. Collection of Public Comments on Phase I of the Strathcona Park Master Plan.
12. "Strathcona Tenure Review: Background Information for the Special Advisory Committee on Strathcona Park and Recreation Area".
13. Dick, J.H., "British Columbia's Mine Development Review Process: A Decade of Trial and Evolution in Environmental Impact Assessment" (Paper prepared for Brisbane Conference: "Mining and the Environment", Brisbane, Australia, 1987)
14. Wood, Rob, "Strathcona the Beautiful 2: A Preliminary Master Plan by Friends of Strathcona" (November, 1987)
15. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, "Submission to the Special Advisory Committee Studying Strathcona Park", Vols. I and II. (April, 1988)
16. Province of B.C., Bill 66 - 1987, Mineral Tenure Act (March, 1988)
17. B.C. Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing, "Land Exchanges Policy" (1985)

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21. O'Riordan, J., "Mining and Wilderness Protection: Experience in British Columbia" (paper presented at Brisbane Conference: "Mining and the Environment". Brisbane, Australia, 1987)

22. Haberl, P.J., "Natural Resource Management in British Columbia: The Parks/Mining Conflict" (paper for Law 450, U.B.C. March, 1988)

23. Jones, G. (B.C. Parks Division), Miscellaneous information regarding Wildlife and Fisheries in Strathcona Park.

24. B.C. Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing, Parks and Outdoor Recreation Division, "Strathcona Park Outdoor Recreation Features Inventory Report" (1984 ?)

25. B.C. Parks and Outdoor Recreation Division, "Strathcona Provincial Park Master Plan Visual Analysis" (1983)

26. Hatfield Consultants Ltd., "Preliminary Environmental Baseline Studies of Water Quality, Hydrology, and Wildlife; Cream Silver Property" (19870

27. Norecol Environmental Consultants Ltd., "Water Quality Data Re: Casamiro Resources Project" (December, 1987)

28. Environment Canada, "Average Annual Natural Escapements and Associated Catch for the Campbell and Quinsam Rivers"

29. Ibid., Water Quality Monitoring of the Tsolum River Watershed as Influenced by Acid Mine Drainage from Abandoned Copper Mine at Mount Washington (August, 1986)

30. Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Staff Briefing Notes Re: New Provincial Parks Policy (1988)

31. B.C. Ministry of Environment and Parks, Parks Division. Memo: "Strathcona Park - Capital Expenditures, Operating Budget, Permit Fees." May 25, 1988.

32. Ibid., Striking the Balance (Victoria, 1988)

33. Environment Canada (Kelso and Jones), "Progress Report on the December 7, 1982 Water Quality Sampling in Myra Creek after Implementation of the Groundwater and Surface Collection and Treatment System at Westmin Resources Ltd. on Vancouver Island" (July, 1983)

34. Environment Canada (Ross and Jones), "Progress Report No. 2 - May, 1983: Water Quality Sampling in Myra Creek at Westmin Resources Ltd. Mine on Vancouver Island" (August, 1983)

35. Environment Canada (Godin, Ross and Jones), "Progress Report No. 3 - September, 1983: Water Quality Sampling in Myra Creek at Westmin Resources Ltd. Mine" (April, 1985)

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37. B.C. Ministry of Environment (Kangasniemi and Erickson), "A Preliminary Assessment of Acid Mine Drainage from an Abandoned Copper Mine on Mount Washington, B.C." (April, 1986)

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41. Blood, D.A., et al., A Preliminary Assessment of Resources in the Strathcona Recreation Area (1987?)

42. B.C. Hydro, "Upper Campbell Lake Regulation" (May, 1988)

43. B.C. Executive Council, "Order-in-Council 503: Park Act Regulations Re: Sec. 24, 25 and 33(5)" (March, 1988)

44. Perspective Drawing Depicting Elk Mountain Area - Planned Logging of B.C. Forest Products Ltd. Lands. Source: Ministry of Forests photograph.

45. Errington, Dr. J.C. and K.D. Ferguson, "Acid Mine Drainage in British Columbia: Today and Tomorrow" (1987?)

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47. Ferguson, K.D. and P.M. Erickson, "Approaching the AMD Problem - From Prediction to Early Detection" (1988)

48. Yardley, K. of Boughton & Company. Reply to Dr. Larkin. Re: Strathcona Park Mineral Claims (June 10, 1988)

APPENDIX 2: LIST OF SUBMISSIONS

1. David Paterson, McAlpine and Hordo, Vancouver (copy)
2. A.B. Hansen, Vancouver
3. Jim Brisebois, Courtenay
4. Steve Smith and Marlene Smith, Friends of Strathcona Park, Errington
4b. Wedlidi Speck, Kwakiutl District Council, Port Hardy
5. Paul George, Western Canada Wilderness Committee, Vancouver
5b. P.A. Larkin, University of British Columbia, Vancouver
6. Paul George, Western Canada Wilderness Committee, Vancouver
7. L. Greenhalgh, Alberni Outdoor Club, Port Alberni
8. Ronald J. Weir, Victoria
9. Forestry Pamphlet, Forest Service USDA Pacific Northwest Region
10. Maureen Sager, Port Alberni
11. W.B. d'Easum, Regional District of Comox-Strathcona, Courtenay
12. Walter Guppy, Tofino
13. Stanley F. Baker, Kootenay Mountaineering Club, Castlegar
14. C.C. Rennie, Better Resources Limited, Vancouver
15. J.H.G. Smith, Vancouver
16. E.C. Pielou, Denman Island
17. Melda Buchanan, Parksville
18. Stephen Grant, Vancouver
19. Cream Silver Mines Ltd. Exploration Program, advertisement
20. Kenny Wagg, Duncan
21. Father Charles A.E. Brandt, Black Creek
22. Warrick Whitehead, Sierra Club of Western Canada, Duncan
23. Adrian de Groot, Chilliwack Outdoor Club, Chilliwack
24. Bruce Wood, Friends of Strathcona, Campbell River
25. A.B. Furniss, Association of British Columbia Professional Foresters, Vancouver
26. R.G. Harding, Ministry of Forests and Lands, Victoria
27. L. Greenhalgh, Port Alberni
28. Michael Linton, Landsman Community Services Ltd., Courtenay
29. Susanne Hare, Ecology Management Enterprises, Tofino

30. Vivian Berdiar, Port Hardy
31. J.R. Cuthbert, Ministry of Forests and Lands, Victoria
32. Ray Grigg, Quadra Island
32b. Ray Grigg, Quadra Island
33. Jeff Hawker, Janet Delgatty, Mary Evans, Margaret Delgatty, Victoria
34. D. Hildebrant, Village of Gold River, Gold River
35. Mike Humphries, Tucker Bay
36. Sylvia Scott, VICT Orienteers, Victoria
37. Paul A. Griffiths, British Columbia Speleological Federation, Gold River
38. Neil D. McKechnie, Victoria
39. G.E. Oldham, Ministry of Environment and Parks, Nanaimo
40. Canadian Society for the Protection of Heritage Forests, Vancouver
41. Ian D. Brown, Victoria
42. M. Madson, Campbell River
43. Ann Field, Outdoor Club of Victoria, Victoria
44. Norman Lewis, Hornby Island
45. John S.T. Gibson, Duncan
46. Ruth Masters, Courtenay
47. G.M. Parker, Victoria
48. Alan D. Robinson, Duncan
49. Bruce Wood, Friends of Strathcona Park, Campbell River
50. Randal Sharpe
51. Media Release, Strathcona Chief's Enquiry, Nuu-Cha-Nulth and Kwatiutl Hereditary Chiefs, Port Hardy
52. Participation Update, Environment Canada
53. Jim Bohlen, Greenpeace Canada, Vancouver
54. Kevin Harberl, The Alpine Club of Canada
55. John A. Anonby, Langley
56. Bob Broadland, Victoria
57. Lorne Lanyon, Merville
58. Claire Price, West Coast Environmental Law Association, Vancouver
59. Sue Williams, Vancouver

60. D.W. Janz, Ministry of Environment and Parks, Nanaimo
61. Jane V. Waddell and Jane Toms, Victoria
62. Gilles Gosselin, Port Alberni
63. Katherine Capes, Courtenay
64. Susan Tripper, Merville
65. May Kingsley, Outdoor Club of Victoria, Victoria
66. Joan Best, The Sierra Club of Western Canada, Gabriola
67. J. Shiels, F.O.E. Youth Activities Society, Campbell River
68. Cy Morehen, Black Creek
69. Diana Caldwell, Courtenay
70. Westmin Resources Limited, Vancouver
71. Rob and Pam Irwin, Courtenay
72. Barbara Price, Courtenay
73. John Fletcher, Friends of Strathcona, Hornby Island
74. Bill Yeomans, Northwind Design, Hornby Island
75. Council Resolutions, Town of Comox
76. The Comox-Strathcona Natural History Society
77. Alan Brooks, Black Creek
78. Elizabeth J. Brooks, Black Creek
79. Just Havelaar, Denman Island
80. Kathleen Riley, Comox
81. Bob Woods and Norm Williams, Representatives of the Small Business Community, Courtenay
82. Cliff Rennie, Better Resources Ltd.
83. Brian Finnie, Friends of Strathcona, North Vancouver
84. A.C. Brooks, Black Creek
85. Roger Vinnedge, Denman Island
86. Mayor G.T. Cochrane, The Corporation of the City of Courtenay, Courtenay
87. John Milne, Merville
88. Rory E. Glennie, The Steelhead Society of British Columbia, Vancouver
89. Karl Stephenson

90. Clark Munroe, Courtenay
91. Jesse Ziegler, Courtenay
92. Melda Buchanan, Comox
93. J. Howie Griessel, North Island Woodlot Association, Merville
94. E.G. Brooks, Black Creek
95. David Fraser, Denman Island
96. E.M. Shannon, Courtenay
97. Jean S.R. Allen, Denman Island
98. D. Cartwright, Courtenay
99. Catherine M. Shaw, Campbell River
100. Alice Bullen, Comox
101. Hope Spencer, Comox
102. J. McMullan, Toronto
103. Bill Newman, Courtenay
104. Lindy Newman, Courtenay
105. P.M. Stevenson, Courtenay
106. Sedly Sweeny, Campbell River
107. Westmin, Vancouver
108. Charles A.E. Brant, Black Creek
109. Dick Kosick, CIP Inc., Tahsis Pacific Region, Vancouver
110. G.K. Atkinson, R.C. Howard, D. Kosick, D. Mellor, Strathcona T.S.A. Steering Committee, Strathcona Park Sub-Committee, Vancouver
111. Nick Chernoff, Campbell River Club, Communist Party of Canada
112. Elsie F. Hamilton, Comox
113. S. Macklam, Campbell River
114. C.H.G. Iverson, British Columbia Forest Products Limited, Campbell River
115. Rob Wood, Maurelle Island
116. D.C. McIver, Campbell River
117. British Columbia Speleological Federation
118. Noel Lax, Quathiaski Cove
119. John Donovan, Alberta Speleological Society
120. Elizabeth Vos, Lantzville
121. Juris A. Sils, Campbell River

122. R.H. Prinsep, Vancouver
123. Carol Martin, Hornby Island
124. Ralph Watts, Vancouver
125. Mining Association of B.C., Vancouver
126. Howard Walton, Port Alberni
127. Sue Fraser, Port Alberni
128. Kay Walton, Port Alberni
129. Noel Lax, Quadra Island
130. Anne Holt, Port Alberni
131. Gary Swann, Port Alberni
132. City of Port Alberni
133. Laichkwiltach Nation
134. Alice Antonelli, Errington, B.C.
135. Warrick Whitehead, Sierra Club - Cowichan Group
136. Jim Erkiletian, Gabriola Island
137. Jan Whithead, Duncan, B.C.
138. Ken Rumsby, Nanaimo
139. Beverley Rumsby, Nanaimo
140. Pam Olson, Nanaimo Nordics Cross Country Ski Club
141. Margaret Whittaker, Duncan
142. Dawn Dunphy, Nanaimo
143. M. Wilkinson, Ladysmith
144. Jean McLaren, Gabriola Island
145. Ed Mankelow, Wildlife Federation of B.C.
146. Maurice Gillis, Gabriola Island
147. Brigitta Krukenberg, Vancouver
148. Mrs. J. Sandiford, Courtenay
149. Tyrone Danlock, Courtenay
150. E.M. Shannon, Courtenay
151. D. Crosby, Campbell River, Courtenay and District Labour Council
152. John Milne, Melville
153. Margaret Brown, M.D., Federation of Mountain Clubs of B.C.
154. Syd Watts, Duncan

155. Brian Bayly, Comox
156. Thomas Lundgren, International Forest Products Ltd., Vancouver
157. D. Robertson, Burnaby
158. Lannie Keller, Waddington Charter Co., Surge Narrows
159. D. Fell, Comox
160. G. & H. Doran, Cobble Hill
161. Nora Layard, O.R.C., Vancouver Island
162. Alan Fraser, Denman Island
163. M. Gawlak, Sidney
164. Diane Wilson, Victoria
165. Al Carder, Victoria
166. Carsten Lien, The Mountaineers, Seattle, Washington
167. Joel Connelly, Hearst Newspapers, Washington, D.C.
168. Rob McDonald, Victoria
169. Tandberg, Victoria
170. J. Wilson, Merville
171. Gibson, Duncan
172. Ian Gibson, M.D., Victoria
173. R. Seale, Canadian Wilderness and Parks Society, Victoria
174. Andy Merrick, Victoria
175. Outdoor Recreation Council, Victoria
176. Bob Broadland, Victoria
177. Murrough O'Brian, Victoria
178. Lloyd Brooks, Victoria
179. Robert Ahrens, Victoria
180. Jack Oswald, Victoria
181. B.C. Yukon Chamber of Mines, Vancouver
182. Cream Silver Mines, Vancouver
183. Mac Page, Victoria
184. Regional District of Comox-Strathcona, Victoria
185. Peggy Carswell, Victoria
186. Sierra Club, Victoria
187. Helen Koshman, Victoria

188. Jim Rawling, F.O.S.P., Victoria
189. Trudy Chatwin, Victoria
190. Sheila Whincup, Sooke
191. Andrew Lloyd, Victoria
192. B. Newton, Ganges
193. Bo Martin, Victoria
194. George Doran, Cobble Hill
195. MacMillan Bloedel Ltd.
196. Alan Ferguson, Vancouver
197. Saul Arbess, Victoria
198. Bob Broadland, Victoria
199. Stewart Wozny, Victoria
200. Ken Suttill, Victoria
201. April Wells, Green Party, Victoria
202. Joseph Percival, Victoria
203. Eve Howden, Victoria
204. Warrick Whitehead, Sierra Club, Victoria
205. Debbie Good, Victoria
206. L. Lanyon, Merville
207. H.J. Bednarska, Sidney
208. G. Mordzenska, Sidney
209. Quentin Dodd, Campbell River
210. Westmin Resources Ltd., Vancouver
211. Bruce McKnight/Karen Peterson, Prince George
212. Gordon A. Weir, Courtenay
213. Joan Churchill
214. Miss E. Ainslie, Cowichan Bay
215. David McFetridge, Victoria
216. Robert Petrus, Campbell River
217. R. McGwinn, MEMPR, Victoria
218. Brian Foan, Nanaimo
219. Colleen Lloyd, Union Bay
220. Paula Beltgens, Victoria

221. National Speleological Society, Pennsylvania
222. Barry Campbell, Tofino
223. Nuu-chuh-nulth Tribal Council, Port Alberni
224. Ruth Masters, Courtenay

Total Submissions received by deadline - June 11th.

225. Bryan Allen, Courtenay
226. Karen Schwalm, Campbell River
227. C.H.G. Iverson, B.C.F.P., Campbell River
228. Anna Brown, Victoria
229. Kirk Longprer, Victoria
230. Judy Fulton, Victoria
231. Don Berryman, Alpine Club of Canada, Victoria
232. Mrs. M. Haines, Victoria
233. Jay MacArthur, F.M.C.B.C., Vancouver
234. Trevor Blogg, Nanaimo
235. Cy Morehew, Black Creek
236. Stephen Fuller, Whitehorse, Y.T.
237. Dora Kevis, Cumberland
238. Denis Knopp, Sardis
239. Eleanor Smith, Victoria
240. Mr. R.H. Kirby, Victoria
241. Steve Baillie, Nanaimo Field Naturalists Club, Nanaimo
242. Randall Sharp, Vancouver
243. James Masri, Mansons Landing
244. Brian Tipper, Courtenay
245. R.D. Jakinchuk, Sidney
246. Stephen Burgess, Victoria
247. Lennart Sepuck, Sidney
248. James D. Taylor, Lanzville
249. Mrs. Helen Muir, Victoria
250. Sheila Smedley, Victoria

Total Submissions received by June 20th.

251. Trudy Chatwin, Victoria
252. Mary Sandford, Victoria

APPENDIX 3: LIST OF PRESENTERS

	Date	Name and Affiliation	Location
1.	May 19	David Paterson, Lawyer, F.O.S.	Vancouver
2.	May 19	Bruce Wood, Friends of Strathcona	Vancouver
3.	May 19	Randal Sharpe	Vancouver
4.	May 19	Norm Abbey	Vancouver
5.	May 19	Murray Gudmundson, Green Party	Vancouver
6.	May 19	Jay McArthur, Fed. of Mtn. Clubs of B.C.	Vancouver
7.	May 19	Jim Bolen, Greenpeace	Vancouver
8.	May 19	Alice Copper, S.P.E.C.	Vancouver
9.	May 19	Julia Gardiner	Vancouver
10.	May 19	Jon-lee Kootnekoff	Vancouver
11.	May 19	Nils Zimmerman	Vancouver
12.	May 19	James Masri	Vancouver
13.	May 20	Dr. George Poling, U.B.C.	Vancouver
14.	May 20	Trevor Morris, Vancouver Caving Club	Vancouver
15.	May 20	John Anoby	Vancouver
16.	May 20	Kevin Haberl, Alpine Club of Canada	Vancouver
17.	May 20	Don Larson, C.R.A.B. Committee	Vancouver
18.	May 20	Brian Kelso, et al., Environment Canada	Vancouver
19.	May 20	Sue Williams	Vancouver
20.	May 20	Clare Price, West Coast Environ. Law Assn.	Vancouver
21.	May 20	Richard Tennant	Vancouver
22.	May 20	Bob Broadland	Vancouver
23.	May 20	Nora Layard, Outdoor Recreation Council	Vancouver
24.	May 20	Brian White, Tourism Industry Assn.	Vancouver
25.	May 21	David Boulding	Vancouver
26.	May 21	J.A. West	Vancouver
27.	May 26	Bill Yeomans, Hornby Is. Ratepayers	Courtenay
28.	May 26	Alderman David Durrant, Town of Comox	Courtenay
29.	May 26	Alan Fraser	Courtenay
30.	May 26	Betty/Al Brooks	Courtenay

31.	May 26	Chris Pielon	Courtenay
32.	May 26	Just Havelaar	Courtenay
33.	May 26	Cliffe Rennie, Better Resources Ltd.	Courtenay
34.	May 26	Aden Crane	Courtenay
35.	May 26	Bob Woods	Courtenay
36.	May 26	Don Woodcock, Comox-Strath.Nat.History Soc.	Courtenay
37.	May 26	Karl Stephenson	Courtenay
38.	May 26	David Routeledge, Comox Mountaineering Club	Courtenay
39.	May 26	John Milne	Courtenay
40.	May 26	Melda Buchanan	Courtenay
41.	May 26	Michael Linton	Courtenay
42.	May 26	Ruth Masters, Friends of Strathcona	Courtenay
43.	May 26	Rory Clennie, Steelhead Soc. of B.C.	Courtenay
44.	May 26	David Fraser	Courtenay
45.	May 26	Elizabeth Shannon	Courtenay
46.	May 26	Elsie Hamilton	Courtenay
47.	May 26	Marla Stephenson	Courtenay
48.	May 26	Peter Galiazi	Courtenay
49.	May 27	Charles Brandt, priest	Campbell River
50.	May 27	Dick Kosick, C.I.P. Inc.	Campbell River
51.	May 27	Tom Waterland, Mining Assoc. of B.C.	Campbell River
52.	May 27	Dave Miller, Strathcona TSA Steering Com.	Campbell River
53.	May 27	Rudy Van Dyke, Westmin Resources Ltd.	Campbell River
54.	May 27	Nick Chernoff, Communist Party	Campbell River
55.	May 27	Sedley Sweeney	Campbell River
56.	May 27	Stephen Macklam	Campbell River
57.	May 27	Bud Ivarson, B.C.F.P. Ltd.	Campbell River
58.	May 27	Chief Russell Kwasistalas	Campbell River
59.	May 27	Chief George Quaksister	Campbell River
60.	May 27	Tim Wees	Campbell River
61.	May 27	Rob Wood, Friends of Strathcona	Campbell River
62.	May 27	John Wall, Cream Silver Mines Ltd.	Campbell River
63.	May 27	Colin Gablemann, MLA	Campbell River

64.	May 27	Nora Havelaar	Campbell River
65	May 27	Paul Giffiths, B.C. Speleological Fed.	Campbell River
66.	May 27	Myrna Bouldmy, Strath. Park Lodge	Campbell River
67.	May 27	Teresa Strukoff	Campbell River
68.	May 27	Karen Schwalm	Campbell River
69.	May 27	Joan Churchill	Campbell River
70.	May 27	Percy Dewar	Campbell River
71.	May 27	Dave Crosby, Campbell River-Comox Lab.Coun.	Campbell River
72.	May 27	Noel Lax	Campbell River
73.	May 27	Don McIver	Campbell River
74.	May 27	Ruth Masters	Campbell River
75.	May 27	Ron Petrus	Campbell River
76.	May 27	John Putt	Campbell River
77.	June 1	Sue Fraser	Campbell River
78.	June 1	Howard Walton	Campbell River
79.	June 1	Mr. Gossellin, Friends of Strathcona	Campbell River
80.	June 1	Maureen Sager	Campbell River
81.	June 1	Mrs. Walton	Campbell River
82.	June 1	Simon Lucas, Nuu-chah-nulth Tribal Council	Campbell River
83.	June 1	Mr. Greenhalgh	Campbell River
84.	June 1	Gary Swann, Communist Party	Campbell River
85.	June 1	Ron Beuchert, Arrowsmith Ecological Assn.	Campbell River
86.	June 1	Alice Antonelli	Campbell River
87.	June 1	John McRuer	Campbell River
88.	June 1	Chuck Schmidt	Campbell River
89.	June 1	John Mayba	Campbell River
90.	June 1	Brian Fryer	Campbell River
91.	June 2	Maurice Gillis	Nanaimo
92.	June 2	Jim Erkiletian	Nanaimo
93.	June 2	Gayle McGee	Nanaimo
94.	June 2	Merv Wilkinson	Nanaimo
95.	June 2	Ron Jarvis	Nanaimo
96.	June 2	Dave Vincent	Nanaimo

97.	June 2	Ed Mankelow, B.C. Wildlife Fed.	Nanaimo
98.	June 2	Mr. P. Leahy	Nanaimo
99.	June 2	Jean McLaren	Nanaimo
100.	June 2	John Gibson	Nanaimo
101.	June 2	Sid Watts	Nanaimo
102.	June 2	Warrick Whitehead, Sierra Club	Nanaimo
103.	June 2	Bob Tustin	Nanaimo
104.	June 2	Bill Chapman, Island Mtn. Ramblers	Nanaimo
105.	June 2	Pam Olson, Nanaimo Nordic C.C. Ski Club	Nanaimo
106.	June 2	Jan Whitehead	Nanaimo
107.	June 9	Ric Serle, Cdn. Wilderness & Parks Soc.	Victoria
108.	June 9	Sandro Laudadio	Victoria
109.	June 9	Bob Broadland	Victoria
110.	June 9	Lloyd Brooks	Victoria
111.	June 9	Kenneth Rankin	Victoria
112.	June 9	Mrs. Gawlak	Victoria
113.	June 10	Mack Page	Victoria
114.	June 10	Bob Ahrens	Victoria
115.	June 10	Mrs. Gawlak	Victoria
116.	June 10	Jack Oswald, B.C./Yukon Chamber of Mines	Victoria
117.	June 10	Nick Carter	Victoria
118.	June 10	Dianna Erickson	Victoria
119.	June 10	Keith Hudson	Victoria
120.	June 10	Mayor Fiddick, Gold River	Victoria
121.	June 10	Peggy Carswell	Victoria
122.	June 10	Sharon Chow, Sierra Club	Victoria
123.	June 10	Lynn Milnes, Friends of Eco. Reserves	Victoria
124.	June 10	Helen Koshman	Victoria
125.	June 10	Bob Broadland	Victoria
126.	June 10	....	Victoria
127.	June 10	John Murray	Victoria
128.	June 10	Jim Rawling	Victoria
129.	June 11	Rob McDonald	Victoria

130.	June 11	Joe Percival	Victoria
131.	June 11	Warrick Whitehead, Sierra Club	Victoria
132.	June 11	Ken Williams, McMillan-Bloedel Ltd.	Victoria
133.	June 11	Ian Brown, Alpine Club of Canada	Victoria
134.	June 11	Eve Houghton	Victoria
135.	June 11	Joan White	Victoria
136.	June 11	Rob McDonald	Victoria
137.	June 11	Peter McAllister, Sierra Club	Victoria
138.	June 11	Saul Arbess	Victoria
139.	June 11	Debbie Good	Victoria
140.	June 11	Bob Broadland	Victoria
141.	June 11	Warrick Whitehead, Sierra Club	Victoria
142.	June 11	John Murray	Victoria
143.	June 11	Jane Brett	Victoria
144.	June 11	Stewart Wozny	Victoria
145.	June 11	John White	Victoria

APPENDIX 4

MINERAL CLAIMS IN STRATHCONA PARK AND RECREATION AREA, AND IN THE BEDWELL VALLEY

(as previously within Strathcona Park

DATE: October 17, 1986

MINERAL CLAIM INHOLDINGS

B94/A/19

PARK/ R.A.	TOTAL CLAIMS	NAME OF CLAIM	RECORD/ LOT #	LAND/MIN'G DISTRICT	MAP NUMBER	RECORDING DATE	OWNER	ADDRESS	See Below 1	2	3	4
Strathcona	104/	Bear #2	R.#10353	38/01	92F/5-E	1965-09-23						
	[illegible]	Bear #6	R.#10357	38/01	92F/5-E	1965-09-23	Cream Silver Mines Ltd.	1500-675 W. Hastings	A	N	Y	Y
	229	Bear #8	R.#10359	38/01	92F/5-E	1965-09-23		Vancouver, B.C.	A	N	Y	Y
		Bear #21	R.#10372	38/01	92F/5-E	1965-09-23		V6B 1L8	A	N	Y	Y
		Bear #22	R.#10373	38/01	92F/5-E	1965-09-23			A	N	Y	Y
		Bear #23	R.#10374	38/01	92F/5-E	1965-09-23			A	N	Y	Y
		Bear #24	R.#10375	38/01	92F/5-E	1965-09-23			A	N	Y	Y
		Bear #25	R.#10376	38/01	92F/12-E	1965-09-23			A	N	Y	Y
		Bear #26	R.#10377	38/01	92F/12-E	1965-09-23			A	N	Y	Y
		Cream #1	R.#11497	38/01	92F/5-E	1966-07-22			A	N	Y	Y
		Cream #2	R.#11498	38/01	92F/5-E	1966-07-22			A	N	Y	Y
		Cream #3	R.#9418	38/01	92F/5-E	1964-07-22			A	N	Y	Y
		Cream #4	R.#9419	38/01	92F/5-E	1964-07-22			A	N	Y	Y
		Cream #5	R.#9420	38/01	92F/5-E	1964-07-22			A	N	Y	Y
		Cream #6	R.#9421	38/01	92F/5-E	1964-07-22			A	N	Y	Y
		Cream #7	R.#9422	38/01	92F/5-E	1964-07-22			A	N	Y	Y
		Cream #8	R.#9423	38/01	92F/5-E	1964-07-22			A	N	Y	Y
		Cream #9	R.#9424	38/01	92F/5-E	1964-07-22			A	N	Y	Y
		Cream #10	R.#9425	38/01	92F/5-E	1964-07-22			A	N	Y	Y
		Cream #11	R.#9426	38/01	92F/5-E	1964-07-22			A	N	Y	Y
		Cream #12	R.#9427	38/01	92F/5-E	1964-07-22			A	N	Y	Y
		Cream #13	R.#10394	38/01	92F/5-E	1965-09-23			A	N	Y	Y
		Cream #14	R.#10395	38/01	92F/5-E	1965-09-23			A	N	Y	Y
		Cream #15	R.#11574	38/01	92F/5-E	1966-10-12			A	N	Y	Y
		Cream #16	R.#11575	38/01	92F/5-E	1966-10-12			A	N	Y	Y
		Cream #17	R.#11576	38/01	92F/5-E	1966-10-12			A	N	Y	Y
		Cream #18	R.#11577	38/01	92F/5-E	1966-10-12			A	N	Y	Y
		Cream #1E	R.#11499	38/01	92F/5-E	1966-07-27			A	N	Y	Y
		Cream #2E	R.#11500	38/01	92F/5-E	1966-07-27			A	N	Y	Y
									A	N	Y	Y

[1] Staked Before or After the Park was Established [2] Crown Granted [3] Park Use Permit Requested [4] Exempt from Fees

NB: B = Before; A = After; Y = Yes; N = No.

DATE: October 17, 1986

MINERAL CLAIM INHOLDINGS

B94/A/20

PARK/ R.A.	TOTAL CLAIMS	NAME OF CLAIM	RECORD/ LOT #	LAND/MIN'G DISTRICT	MAP NUMBER	RECORDING DATE	OWNER	ADDRESS	See Below 1	2	3	4
Strathcona (cont'd)		Cream #3E	R.#11570	38/01	92F/5-E	1966-10-12			A	N	Y	Y
		Cream #4E	R.#11571	38/01	92F/5-E	1966-10-12			A	N	Y	Y
		Cream #5E	R.#11572	38/01	92F/5-E	1966-10-12			A	N	Y	Y
		Cream #6E	R.#11573	38/01	92F/5-E	1966-10-12			A	N	Y	Y
		X#1	R.#15577	38/01	92F/12-E	1969-09-17			A	N	Y	Y
		X#2	R.#15578	38/01	92F/12-E	1969-09-17			A	N	Y	Y
		X#3	R.#15579	38/01	92F/12-E	1969-09-17			A	N	Y	Y
		X#4	R.#15580	38/01	92F/12-E	1969-09-17			A	N	Y	Y
		X#5	R.#15581	38/01	92F/12-E	1969-09-17			A	N	Y	Y
		X#6	R.#15582	38/01	92F/12-E	1969-09-17			A	N	Y	Y
		X#7	R.#15583	38/01	92F/12-E	1969-09-17			A	N	Y	Y
		X#8	R.#15584	38/01	92F/12-E	1969-09-17			A	N	Y	Y
		X#9	R.#15585	38/01	92F/12-E	1969-09-17			A	N	Y	Y
		X#10	R.#15586	38/01	92F/12-E	1969-09-17			A	N	Y	Y
		X#11	R.#15587	38/01	92F/12-E	1969-09-17			A	N	Y	Y
		X#12	R.#15588	38/01	92F/12-E	1969-09-17			A	N	Y	Y
		X#13	R.#15589	38/01	92F/12-E	1969-09-17			A	N	Y	Y
		X#14	R.#15590	38/01	92F/12-E	1969-09-17			A	N	Y	Y
		X#15	R.#15591	38/01	92F/12-E	1969-09-17			A	N	Y	Y
		X#16	R.#15592	38/01	92F/12-E	1969-09-17			A	N	Y	Y
		X#17	R.#15593	38/01	92F/12-E	1969-09-17			A	N	Y	Y
		X#18	R.#15594	38/01	92F/12-E	1969-09-17			A	N	Y	Y
		X#19	R.#15595	38/01	92F/12-E	1969-09-17			A	N	Y	Y
		X#20	R.#15596	38/01	92F/12-E	1969-09-17			A	N	Y	Y
		F#1	R.#15882	38/01	92F/12-E	1969-11-25			A	N	Y	Y
		F#2	R.#15883	38/01	92F/12-E	1969-11-25			A	N	Y	Y
		F#3	R.#15884	38/01	92F/12-E	1969-11-25			A	N	Y	Y
		F#4	R.#15885	38/01	92F/12-E	1969-11-25			A	N	Y	Y
		F#5	R.#15886	38/01	92F/12-E	1969-11-25			A	N	Y	Y
		F#6	R.#15887	38/01	92F/12-E	1969-11-25			A	N	Y	Y
		F#7	R.#15888	38/01	92F/12-E	1969-11-25			A	N	Y	Y
		F#8	R.#15889	38/01	92F/12-E	1969-11-25			A	N	Y	Y
		F#9	R.#15890	38/01	92F/12-E	1969-11-25			A	N	Y	Y
		F#10	R.#15891	38/01	92F/12-E	1969-11-25			A	N	Y	Y
									A	N	Y	Y

[1] Staked Before or After the Park was Established [2] Crown Granted [3] Park Use Permit Requested [4] Exempt from Fees

NB: B = Before; A = After; Y = Yes; N = No.

DATE: October 17, 1986

MINERAL CLAIM INHOLDINGS

B94/A/21

PARK/ R.A.	TOTAL CLAIMS	NAME OF CLAIM	RECORD/ LOT #	LAND/MIN'G DISTRICT	MAP NUMBER	RECORDING DATE	OWNER	ADDRESS	See Below			
									1	2	3	4
Strathcona (cont'd)		F#11	R.#15892	38/01	92F/12-E	1969-11-25			A	N	Y	Y
		F#12	R.#15893	38/01	92F/12-E	1969-11-25			A	N	Y	Y
		F#13	R.#15894	38/01	92F/12-E	1969-11-25			A	N	Y	Y
		F#14	R.#15895	38/01	92F/12-E	1969-11-25			A	N	Y	Y
		F#15	R.#15896	38/01	92F/12-E	1969-11-25			A	N	Y	Y
		F#16	R.#15897	38/01	92F/12-E	1969-11-25			A	N	Y	Y
		F#17	R.#16846	38/01	92F/12-E	1969-11-25			A	N	Y	Y
		F#18	R.#16847	38/01	92F/12-E	1970-05-22			A	N	Y	Y
		F#19	R.#16848	38/01	92F/12-E	1970-05-22			A	N	Y	Y
		F#20	R.#16849	38/01	92F/12-E	1970-05-22			A	N	Y	Y
		F#21	R.#16850	38/01	92F/5-E	1970-05-22			A	N	Y	Y
		F#22	R.#16851	38/01	92F/5-E	1970-05-22			A	N	Y	Y
		F#23	R.#16852	38/01	92F/5-E	1970-05-22			A	N	Y	Y
		F#24	R.#16853	38/01	92F/5-E	1970-05-22			A	N	Y	Y
		F#25	R.#16854	38/01	92F/5-E	1970-05-22			A	N	Y	Y
		F#26	R.#16855	38/01	92F/5-E	1970-05-22			A	N	Y	Y
		F#27	R.#16856	38/01	92F/5-E	1970-05-22			A	N	Y	Y
		D#1	R.#16271	38/01	92F/12-E	1970-01-27			A	N	Y	Y
		D#2	R.#16272	38/01	92F/12-E	1970-01-27			A	N	Y	Y
		D#3	R.#16273	38/01	92F/12-E	1970-01-27			A	N	Y	Y
		D#4	R.#16274	38/01	92F/12-E	1970-01-27			A	N	Y	Y
		D#5	R.#16275	38/01	92F/12-E	1970-01-27			A	N	Y	Y
		D#6	R.#16276	38/01	92F/12-E	1970-01-27			A	N	Y	Y
		D#7	R.#16277	38/01	92F/12-E	1970-01-27			A	N	Y	Y
		D#8	R.#16278	38/01	92F/12-E	1970-01-27			A	N	Y	Y
		D#9	R.#16279	38/01	92F/12-E	1970-01-27			A	N	Y	Y
		D#10	R.#16280	38/01	92F/12-E	1970-01-27			A	N	Y	Y
		D#11	R.#16281	38/01	92F/12-E	1970-01-27			A	N	Y	Y
		D#12	R.#16282	38/01	92F/12-E	1970-01-27			A	N	Y	Y
		D#13	R.#16283	38/01	92F/12-E	1970-01-27			A	N	Y	Y
		D#14	R.#16284	38/01	92F/12-E	1970-01-27			A	N	Y	Y
		D#15	R.#16285	38/01	92F/12-E	1970-01-27			A	N	Y	Y
		D#16	R.#16286	38/01	92F/12-E	1970-01-27			A	N	Y	Y
		D#17	R.#16287	38/01	92F/12-E	1970-01-27			A	N	Y	Y

[1] Staked Before or After the Park was Established [2] Crown Granted [3] Park Use Permit Requested [4] Exempt from Fees

NB: B = Before; A = After; Y = Yes; N = No.

DATE: October 17, 1986 MINERAL CLAIM INHOLDINGS B94/A/22

PARK/ R.A.	TOTAL CLAIMS	NAME OF CLAIM	RECORD/ LOT #	LAND/MIN'G DISTRICT	MAP NUMBER	RECORDING DATE	OWNER	ADDRESS	See Below 1	2	3	4
Strathcona (cont'd)		D#18	R.#16288	38/01	92F/12-E	1970-01-27	Cream Silver Mines Ltd.		A	N	Y	Y
		Stan #12	R.#17057	38/01	92F/5-E	1970-09-23			A	N	Y	Y
		Stan #13	R.#17058	38/01	92F/5-E	1970-09-23			A	N	Y	Y
		Stan #15	R.#17060	38/01	92F/5-E	1970-09-23			A	N	Y	Y
		Stan #16	R.#17061	38/01	92F/5-E	1970-09-23			A	N	Y	Y
		Stan #18	R.#17063	38/01	92F/5-E	1970-09-23			A	N	Y	Y
		Stan #19	R.#17064	38/01	92F/5-E	1970-09-23			A	N	Y	Y
Strathcona	2/	Della	L.#591	38/01	92F/5-E	1917-07-30	Jean Waite, Sable & James Woodworth, & E. Adams	c/o Garth Woodworth 222 Hart Road Victoria V9C 1A1	A	Y	N	N
	229	Minnie	L.#602	38/01	92F/5-E	1917-07-30			A	Y	N	N
Strathcona	19/	Black Bear #2	L.#1823	38/01	92F/5-E	1946-04-26	Sherwood Mines Ltd. (NPL)	Box 4210 Williams Lake, B.C. V2G 3V2	A	Y	N	N
	229	Black Bear #4	L.#1824	38/01	92F/5-E	1946-04-26			A	Y	N	N
		Black Bear #5	L.#1825	38/01	92F/5-E	1946-04-26			A	Y	N	N
		Black Bear #6	L.#1826	38/01	92F/5-E	1946-04-26			A	Y	N	N
		P.M. #4 Fr.	L.#1827	38/01	92F/5-E	1946-04-26			A	Y	N	N
		P.M. #5 Fr.	L.#1828	38/01	92F/5-E	1946-04-26			A	Y	N	N
		Pluto #1	L.#1829	38/01	92F/5-E	1946-04-26			A	Y	N	N
		Patullo #1	L.#1830	38/01	92F/5-E	1946-04-26			A	Y	N	N
		P.M. #3 Fr.	L.#1831	38/01	92F/5-E	1946-04-01			A	Y	N	N
		Black Bear #8	L.#1833	38/01	92F/5-E	1946-04-01			A	Y	N	N
		Patullo Fr.	L.#1834	38/01	92F/5-E	1947-03-25			A	Y	N	N
		Hamber #1 Fr.	L.#1835	38/01	92F/5-E	1947-03-25			A	Y	N	N
		Hamber #3	L.#1836	38/01	92F/5-E	1947-30-25			A	Y	N	N
		Hart	L.#1837	38/01	92F/5-E	1947-30-25			A	Y	N	N
		Pluto #3	L.#1841	38/01	92F/5-E	1946-04-26			A	Y	N	N
		Patullo #3	L.#1842	38/01	92F/5-E	1946-04-26			A	Y	N	N
		Patullo #4	L.#1843	38/01	92F/5-E	1946-04-26			A	Y	N	N
		Patullo #2 Fr.	L.#1844	38/01	92F/5-E	1947-03-25			A	Y	N	N
		Hamber #2	L.#1845	38/01	92F/5-E	1947-03-25			A	Y	N	N

[1] Staked Before or After the Park was Established [2] Crown Granted [3] Park Use Permit Requested [4] Exempt from Fees

NB: B = Before; A = After; Y = Yes; N = No.

DATE: October 17, 1986

MINERAL CLAIM INHOLDINGS

B94/A/23

PARK/ R.A.	TOTAL CLAIMS	NAME OF CLAIM	RECORD/ LOT #	LAND/MIN'G DISTRICT	MAP NUMBER	RECORDING DATE	OWNER	ADDRESS	See Below			
									1	2	3	4
Strathcona		Ex	L.#1644	38/01	92F/5-E	1921-07-21	Garth, Elizabeth,	c/o Thomas E. Kirk	A	Y	N	N
		Ten	L.#1645	38/01	92F/5-E	1921-07-21	Sable and James	316-620 Fort Street	A	Y	N	N
		You	L.#1646	38/01	92F/5-E	1921-07-21	Woodworth and	Victoria, B.C.	A	Y	N	N
		Eight	L.#1647	38/01	92F/5-E	1921-07-21	Mark Adams	V8W 1J4	A	Y	N	N
Strathcona	71/229	AU, RI, MENT, BI	Lease #26	38/01	92F/12-E	1986-04-27	Westmin Resources Ltd.	Suite 904	A	N	Y	N
		(Consolidation of Records #2754, 2755, 2757 & 2758 for Lot 1224)						1055 Dunsmuir St.				
								P.O. Box 49066				
		PIG, TU, MEW	Lease #27	38/01	92F/12-E	1986-04-27		The Bentall Center	A	N	Y	N
		(Consolidation of Records #2756, 2759, 2760 for Lot 1225)						Vancouver, B.C.				
								V7X 1C4				
		CRY, SO, COL, CA, DO, MITE	Lease #28	38/01	92F/12-E	1986-04-27			A	N	Y	N
		(Consolidation of Records #2761 - 2765, & 2767)										
		LO, EVA, POR, RITE	Lease #29	38/01	92F/12-E	1986-04-27			A	N	Y	N
		(Consolidation of Records #2766 & 2768 = 2770)										
		Pearl	L.#1340	38/01	92F/12-E	1923-07-17			A	Y	Y	N
		Betty	L.#1341	38/01	92F/12-E	1956-01-18			A	Y	Y	N
		Elwood	L.#1342	38/01	92F/12-E	1923-09-05			A	Y	Y	N
		Bear Paw	L.#1344	38/01	92F/12-E	1929-01-19			A	Y	Y	N
		Beaver Paw	L.#1345	38/01	92F/12-E	1929-01-19			A	Y	Y	N
		Right Paw	L.#1346	38/01	92F/12-E	1929-01-19			A	Y	Y	N
		Left Paw	L.#1347	38/01	92F/12-E	1929-01-19			A	Y	Y	N
		Mink	L.#1659	38/01	92F/12-E	1923-04-16			A	Y	Y	N
		Lynx	L.#1660	38/01	92F/12-E	1923-03-26			A	Y	Y	N
		Cougar	L.#1661	38/01	92F/12-E	1923-03-26			A	Y	Y	N
		Blue Grouse	L.#1663	38/01	92F/12-E	1923-07-19			A	Y	Y	N
		Blue Jay	L.#1664	38/01	92F/12-E	1923-05-09			A	Y	Y	N
		Red Squirrel	L.#1665	38/01	92F/12-E	1923-04-19			A	Y	Y	N
		Grey Squirrel	L.#1666	38/01	92F/12-E	1923-03-26			A	Y	Y	N

[1] Staked Before or After the Park was Established   [2] Crown Granted   [3] Park Use Permit Requested   [4] Exempt from Fees

NB: B = Before; A = After; Y = Yes; N = No.

* in area deleted from park (Bedwell River)

DATE: October 17, 1986

MINERAL CLAIM INHOLDINGS

B94/A/24

PARK/ R.A.	TOTAL CLAIMS	NAME OF CLAIM	RECORD/ LOT #	LAND/MIN'G DISTRICT	MAP NUMBER	RECORDING DATE	OWNER	ADDRESS	See Below			
									1	2	3	4
Strathcona (cont'd)		Bessie B.	L.#1667	38/01	92F/12-E	1923-04-16	Westmin Res. Ltd.		A	Y	Y	N
		South Paw	L.#1668	38/01	92F/12-E	1923-03-26			A	Y	Y	N
		West Paw	L.#1669	38/01	92F/12-E	1923-07-17			A	Y	Y	N
		North Paw	L.#1670	38/01	92F/12-E	1923-03-26			A	Y	Y	N
		East Paw	L.#1671	38/01	92F/12-E	1923-07-17			A	Y	Y	N
		Boulder	L.#1971	38/01	92F/12-E	1956-01-16			A	Y	Y	N
		Barite	L.#1972	38/01	92F/12-E	1956-01-16			A	Y	Y	N
		Raven	L.#1973	38/01	92F/12-E	1956-01-16			A	Y	Y	N
		Betty	L.#1974	38/01	92F/12-E	1923-03-26			A	Y	Y	N
		M. L. 19	L.#1343&1662	38/01	92F/12-E	1923-09-05			A	Y	Y	N
		W. 3	R.#6174	38/01	92F/12-E	1961-05-24			A	N	Y	N
		W. 4	R.#6175	38/01	92F/12-E	1961-05-24			A	N	Y	N
		W. 5	R.#6176	38/01	92F/12-E	1961-05-24			A	N	Y	N
		W. 6	R.#6177	38/01	92F/12-E	1961-05-24			A	N	Y	N
		W. 7	R.#6178	38/01	92F/12-E	1961-05-24			A	N	Y	N
		W. 8	R.#6179	38/01	92F/12-E	1961-05-24			A	N	Y	N
		W. 10	R.#6181	38/01	92F/12-E	1961-05-24			A	N	Y	N
		W. 12	R.#6183	38/01	92F/12-E	1961-05-24			A	N	Y	N
		W. 13	R.#6184	38/01	92F/12-E	1961-05-24			A	N	Y	N
		W. 14	R.#6185	38/01	92F/12-E	1961-05-24			A	N	Y	N
		W. 15	R.#6186	38/01	92F/12-E	1961-05-24			A	N	Y	N
		W. 16	R.#6187	38/01	92F/12-E	1961-05-24			A	N	Y	N
		W. 18	R.#6189	38/01	92F/12-E	1961-05-24			A	N	Y	N
		W. 19	R.#6190	38/01	92F/12-E	1961-05-24			A	N	Y	N
		W. 20	R.#9101	38/01	92F/12-E	1961-05-24			A	N	Y	N
		W. 59	R.#7035	38/01	92F/12-E	1962-01-18			A	N	Y	N
		W. 61	R.#7037	38/01	92F/12-E	1962-01-18			A	N	Y	N
		W. 62	R.#7038	38/01	92F/12-E	1962-01-18			A	N	Y	N
		W. 63	R.#7039	38/01	92F/12-E	1962-01-18			A	N	Y	N
		W. 64	R.#7040	38/01	92F/12-E	1962-01-18			A	N	Y	N
		W. 65	R.#7041	38/01	92F/12-E	1962-01-18			A	N	Y	N
		W. 66	R.#7042	38/01	92F/12-E	1962-01-18			A	N	Y	N

[1] Staked Before or After the Park was Established [2] Crown Granted [3] Park Use Permit Requested [4] Exempt from Fees

NB: B = Before; A = After; Y = Yes; N = No.

DATE: October 17, 1986

MINERAL CLAIM INHOLDINGS

B94/A/25

PARK/ R.A.	TOTAL CLAIMS	NAME OF CLAIM	RECORD/ LOT #	LAND/MIN'G DISTRICT	MAP NUMBER	RECORDING DATE	OWNER	ADDRESS	See Below 1	2	3	4
Strathcona cont'd)		W. 67	R.#7043	38/01	92F/12-E	1962-01-18	Westmin Res. Ltd.		A	N	Y	N
		W. 68	R.#7044	38/01	92F/12-E	1962-01-18			A	N	Y	N
		W. 69	R.#7045	38/01	92F/12-E	1962-01-18			A	N	Y	N
		W. 70	R.#7046	38/01	92F/12-E	1962-01-18			A	N	Y	N
		W. 71	R.#7047	38/01	92F/12-E	1962-01-18			A	N	Y	N
		W. 72	R.#7475	38/01	92F/12-E	1962-04-03			A	N	Y	N
		W. 74	R.#7477	38/01	92F/12-E	1962-04-03			A	N	Y	N
		W. 75	R.#7478	38/01	92F/12-E	1962-04-03			A	N	Y	N
		W. 76	R.#7479	38/01	92F/12-E	1962-04-03			A	N	Y	N
		W. 77	R.#7480	38/01	92F/12-E	1962-04-03			A	N	Y	N
		W. 78	R.#7481	38/01	92F/12-E	1962-04-03			A	N	Y	N
		W. 79	R.#7482	38/01	92F/12-E	1962-04-03			A	N	Y	N
		W. 80	R.#7733	38/01	92F/12-E	1962-05-17			A	N	Y	N
		W. 81	R.#7734	38/01	92F/12-E	1962-05-17			A	N	Y	N
		W. 82	R.#7735	38/01	92F/12-E	1962-05-17			A	N	Y	N
		W. 87	R.#8328	38/01	92F/12-E	1962-11-08			A	N	Y	N
		W. 100	R.#8525	38/01	92F/12-E	1963-06-13			A	N	Y	N
		W. 116 Fr.	R.#8635	38/01	92F/12-E	1963-08-13			A	N	Y	N
		W. 121	R.#9049	38/01	92F/12-E	1964-05-08			A	N	Y	N
		W. 122	R.#9050E	38/01	92F/12-E	1964-05-08			A	N	Y	N
		W. 56	R.#7080	38/01	92F/12-E	1961-12-22			A	N	Y	N
Strathcona	[illegible]	Cub 2	R.#19114	38/01	92F/5-E		Golden Hinde Mines Ltd.	Box 94	A	N	Y	N }*
		Cub 4	R.#19116	38/01	92F/5-E			Tofino, B.C.	A	N	Y	N
		Cub 11	R.#19117	38/01	92F/5-E				A	N	Y	N
		Cub 12	R.#19118	38/01	92F/5-E				A	N	Y	N
Strathcona	20/	Rim #1	R.#15849	38/11	92F/11-W	1962-06-13	Falconbridge Ltd.	P.O. Box 40	A	N	N	Y
	229	Rim #2	R.#15850	38/11	92F/11-W	1962-06-13		Commerce Court West	A	N	N	Y
		Rim #3	R.#15851	38/11	92F/11-W	1962-06-13		Toronto, Ontario	A	N	N	Y
		Rim #4	R.#15852	38/11	92F/11-W	1962-06-13		M5L 1B4	A	N	N	Y
		Rim #5	R.#15853	38/11	92F/11-W	1962-06-13		ATTN: R.H. Tays	A	N	N	Y

[1] Staked Before or After the Park was Established   [2] Crown Granted   [3] Park Use Permit Requested   [4] Exempt from Fees

NB: B = Before; A = After; Y = Yes; N = No.

* in area deleted from park (Bedwell River)

DATE: October 17, 1986

MINERAL CLAIM INHOLDINGS

B94/A/26

PARK/ R.A.	TOTAL CLAIMS	NAME OF CLAIM	RECORD/ LOT #	LAND/MIN'G DISTRICT	MAP NUMBER	RECORDING DATE	OWNER	ADDRESS	See Below			
									1	2	3	4
Strathcona (cont'd)		Rim #6	R.#15854	38/11	92F/11-W	1962-06-13	Falconbridge Ltd.		A	N	N	Y
		Rim #7	R.#15999	38/11	92F/11-W	1962-10-05			A	N	N	Y
		Rim #8	R.#16000	38/11	92F/11-W	1962-10-05			A	N	N	Y
		Rim #9	R.#16001	38/11	92F/11-W	1962-10-05			A	N	N	Y
		Rim #10	R.#16002	38/11	92F/11-W	1962-10-05			A	N	N	Y
		Rim #11	R.#16003	38/11	92F/11-W	1962-10-05			A	N	N	Y
		Rim #12	R.#16004	38/11	92F/11-W	1962-10-05			A	N	N	Y
		Meg #1	R.#15035	38/11	92F/11-W	1960-05-03			A	N	N	Y
		Meg #2	R.#15036	38/11	92F/11-W	1960-05-03			A	N	N	Y
		Meg #3	R.#15037	38/11	92F/11-W	1960-05-03			A	N	N	Y
		Meg #4	R.#15038	38/11	92F/11-W	1960-05-03			A	N	N	Y
		Meg #5	R.#15039	38/11	92F/11-W	1960-05-03			A	N	N	Y
		Meg #6	R.#15040	38/11	92F/11-W	1960-05-03			A	N	N	Y
		Meg #7	R.#15041	38/11	92F/11-W	1960-05-03			A	N	N	Y
		Meg #8	R.#15042	38/11	92F/11-W	1960-05-03			A	N	N	Y
Strathcona		Bulvidere	L.#798	38/01	92F/~~12~~5-E	1911-08-07	Richard Von Brendel	R.R. #1	A	Y	N	N } *
		Annex	L.#799	38/01	92F/~~12~~5-E	1911-08-07		Beaver Creek Road	A	Y	N	N
								Port Alberni V9X 7L5				
Strathcona	5/229	Black Bear	R.#2230	38/01	92F/5-E		Sidney James Drinkwater	R.R. #1	A	N	N	N
		Glacier	R.#2231	38/01	92F/5-E			Beaver Creek Road	A	N	N	N
		Copper	R.#2233	38/01	92F/5-E			Port Alberni, B.C.	A	N	N	N
		Silver	R.#4267	38/01	92F/5-E			V9X 7L5	A	N	N	N
		Hemlock	R.#4268	38/01	92F/5-E				A	N	N	N
Strathcona	1/229	Laddy #5	R.#4865	38/01	92F/5-E		Andrew Robertson	Box 11107	A	N	N	N
								Royal Centre				
Strathcona		Big I #6	L.#1231	38/01	92F/5-E	1913-05-02	Big "I" Mines Ltd.	1055 W. Georgia	A	Y	N	N
	7/229	Big I #7	L.#1232	38/01	92F/5-E	1913-05-02		Vancouver, B.C.	A	Y	N	N
		Great Central #6	L.#1233	38/01	92F/5-E	1913-05-02		V6E 3P3	A	Y	N	N*
		Great Central #5	L.#1234	38/01	92F/5-E	1913-05-02			A	Y	N	N

[1] Staked Before or After the Park was Established [2] Crown Granted [3] Park Use Permit Requested [4] Exempt from Fees

NB: B = Before; A = After; Y = Yes; N = No.

* in area deleted from park (Bedwell River)

DATE: October 17, 1986

MINERAL CLAIM INHOLDINGS

B94/A/27

PARK/ R.A.	TOTAL CLAIMS	NAME OF CLAIM	RECORD/ LOT #	LAND/MIN'G DISTRICT	MAP NUMBER	RECORDING DATE	OWNER	ADDRESS	See Below			
									1	2	3	4
Strathcona (cont'd)		Big I #1	L.#1640	38/01	92F/5-E	1926-02-03	Big I. Mines		A	Y	N	N
		Big I #2	L.#1641	38/01	92F/5-E	1926-02-03			A	Y	N	N
		Big I #3	L.#1642	38/01	92F/5-E	1926-02-03			A	Y	N	N
		Big I #4	L.#1643	38/01	92F/5-E	1926-02-03			A	Y	N	N

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[1] Staked Before or After the Park was Established
[2] Crown Granted
[3] Park Use Permit Requested
[4] Exempt from Fees

NB: B = Before; A = After; Y = Yes; N = No.

MINERAL CLAIMS STAKED IN BEDWELL RIVER AREA IN 1987, TITLES IN BEDWELL AREA, PLUS CLAIMS NORTH OF BATTLESHIP LAKE

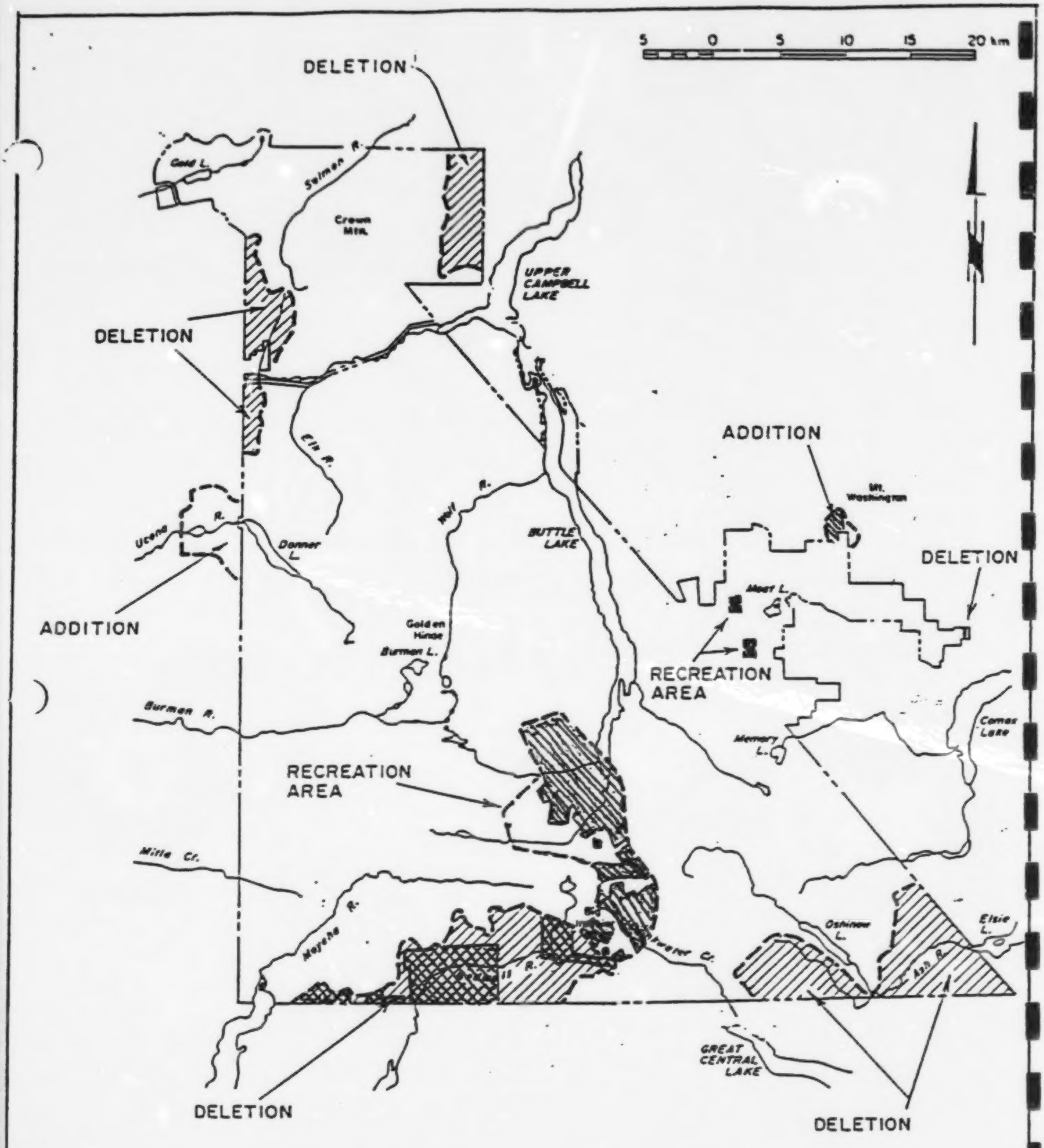
NAME OF CLAIM	RECORD #	MAP NUMBER	RECORDING DATE	OWNER
Blaney 1 - 4	R# 3299-3302	92F/5E	1987.08.10	Rod Giles, 2631 McDonald Drive East, Victoria, B.C. V8N 1Y1
Sam Craig 1 - 4	R# 3303-3306	92F/5E	1987.08.10	Rod Giles, 2631 McDonald Drive East, Victoria, B.C. V8N 1Y1
N.C. 1 - 2	R# 3312-3313	*92F/5E/5W	1987.08.21	Sam Craig, P.O. Box 71, Tofino, B.C. V0R 2Z0
Golden Deer 1, 2	R# 3314-3315	92F/5E	1987.08.18	Leslie O. Allen, P.O. Box 128, Gabriola, B.C. V0R 1X0
Cra-Min-Co 1 - 4	R# 3316-3319	*92F/5E	1987.08.18	Sam Craig, P.O. Box 71, Tofino, B.C. V0R 2Z0
Cotter 1, 2	R# 3320-3321	*92F/5W	1987.08.21	Ronald J. Bilquist, P.O. Box 81, Gabriola, B.C. V0R 1X0
Bedwell	R# 3326	92F/5E	1987.08.21	Roy Kregosky, 3501-16st, Vernon, B.C. V1T 3X7
You 1 - 8	R# 3327-3334	92F/5E	1987.08.21	Roy Kregosky, 3501-16st, Vernon, B.C. V1T 3X7
Noble C	R# 3346	92F/5E/5W	1987.09.04	Walter Guppy, P.O. Box 94, Tofino, B.C. V0R 2Z0
Cotter 4	R# 3350	*92F/5W	1987.09.21	Sam Craig, P.O. Box 71, Tofino, B.C. V0R 2Z0
Sharon Mae - 3	R# 3358-3361	92F/5E	1987.10.08	Thomas E. Cook, 210 - 26 Bastion Square, Victoria, B.C. V8W 1H9
Abco	R# 3374	*92F/5W	1987.11.02	A.B. Craig, P.O. Box 71, Tofino, B.C. V0R 2Z0
Cotter 6A	R# 3405	*92F/5W	1987.12.14	Sam Craig, P.O. Box 71, Tofino, B.C. V0R 2Z0

*Indicates portion of claims outside former park boundary

NOTES ON OTHER TITLES IN BEDWELL AREA AND NORTH OF BATTLESHIP LAKE

1. The following are "old" titles in the Bedwell area; see previous list for details. Crown Grant Ex, Ten, You, Eight, Belvidere, Annex, Great Central #6 plus mineral claims Cub 2, Cub 4, Cub 11, Cub 12.

2. The Joe Anne #5 and Joe Anne #6 are located on map sheet 92F/11W. These claims were recorded on October 30, 1984 and March 5, 1987 respectively and are owned by Noranda Exploration, P.O. Box 2380, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 3T5.


5 0 5 10 15 20 km
DELETION
Gold L.
Salmon R.
Crown Mtn.
UPPER CAMPBELL LAKE
DELETION
Elk R.
ADDITION
Mt. Washington
Ucona R.
Donner L.
Wolf R.
BUTTLE LAKE
DELETION
ADDITION
Moat L.
Golden Hinde
Burman L.
RECREATION AREA
Burman R.
Comox Lake
Memory L.
RECREATION AREA
Mitla Cr.
Myra R.
Oshinow L.
Elsie L.
Ash R.
GREAT CENTRAL LAKE
DELETION
DELETION

STRATHCONA PARK
STUDY AREA

▨ Approximate locations of mineral titles; please see individual title maps for greater location accuracy

APPENDIX 5

THE PARK ACT
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

PARK ACT

[Amendments not in force; see sheet following this Act]

[Consolidated October 20, 1987]

CHAPTER 309

Interpretation

1. In this Act

"Crown land" means land owned by the Crown in right of the Province;

"director" means the director of the Parks Branch of the Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing;

"minister" includes a person designated in writing by the minister;

"natural resources" means land, water and atmosphere, their mineral, vegetable and other components, and includes the flora on and fauna on and in them;

"nature conservancy area" means a roadless area, in a park or recreation area, retained in a natural condition for the preservation of its ecological environment and scenic features, and designated as a nature conservancy area under this Act;

"park" means Crown land established as a park by or under this Act;

"park officer" means an employee of the Parks Branch;

"park use permit" means a licence, issued under this Act, authorizing an activity or a course of behaviour or conduct, or the occupancy, use, development, exploitation or extraction of a natural resource on or in a park;

"recreation area" means Crown land reserved or set aside for public recreational use and established as a recreation area by or under this Act;

"resource use permit" means a licence, issued under this Act, authorizing an activity or course of behaviour or conduct or the occupancy, use, development, exploitation or extraction of a natural resource on or in a recreation area.

1973-67-1; 1977-75-1; B.C. Reg. 92/79; 1980-36-34, proclaimed effective October 2, 1980; 1985-52-81, effective August 15, 1985 (B.C. Reg. 266/85).

Parks Branch

2. There shall be, in the Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing, a Parks Branch.

1965-31-3; 1977-75-1; B.C. Reg. 92/79.

Duties and responsibilities

3. (1) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the Parks Branch has jurisdiction over, and shall manage and administer, all matters concerning parks and recreation areas and public and private use and conduct in and on them, including

(a) the rights, property and interests of the Crown in right of the Province in and on parks and recreation areas;

(b) natural resources in and on parks and recreation areas;

(c) wildlife and its habitats on and in parks and recreation areas;

(d) the preservation, development, use and maintenance of parks and recreation areas and natural resources on and in them;

(e) the regulation and control of public and private individuals in the use or exploitation of parks and recreation areas and the natural resources in and on them, and of human activities, behaviour and conduct in or on parks and recreation areas;

(f) all matters under this Act.

(2) The Parks Branch has, subject to an order under section 6, jurisdiction over and shall manage and administer land or a trail, path or waterway comprised in an order under section 6.

1973-67-2; 1978-28-15.

Director and officers

4. A director of the Parks Branch, and other officers and employees required for the proper functioning of the Parks Branch, may be appointed pursuant to the *Public Service Act.*

1965-31-5.

Classification of parks and recreation areas

5. (1) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may

(a) establish an area of Crown land as a park of Class A, Class B or Class C, or as a recreation area, or

(b) designate an area in a park or recreation area as a nature conservancy area,

and declare the name by which it shall be known.

(2) Notwithstanding that the power conferred on the Lieutenant Governor in Council by subsection (1) is expressed as being permissive, the Lieutenant Governor in Council shall exercise that power to the extent and as often as may be necessary to ensure that the total area of parks and recreation areas is not less than 2 550 000 ha.

(3) The Provincial parks and Provincial land named and described respectively in Schedule A and Schedule B of the *Park Act*, S.B.C. 1965, are hereby established as Provincial parks of Class A, and are dedicated to the preservation of their natural environments for the inspiration, use and enjoyment of the public. *[Note: For convenience, a list of the Provincial parks and land set out in Schedules A and B of the* Park Act, *S.B.C. 1965, is printed at the end of this Act.]*

(4) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may, by order, extend the boundaries of any park, or consolidate 2 or more of the parks, established under subsection (3).

(5) Subject to subsection (4), the boundaries of a park established under subsection (3) shall not be affected except by an Act of the Legislature.

1965-31-6; 1973-67-3; 1977-53-1; 1980-36-35, proclaimed effective October 2, 1980.

Provincial Parks, Class A

5.1 (1) The boundaries of the Wells Gray Park, established as a Provincial park of Class A by section 5 (3), are revised and are as set out in Schedule 1.

(2) The boundaries of the E.C. Manning Park, established as a Provincial park of Class A by section 5 (3), are revised and are as set out in Schedule 2.

(2.1) The boundaries of the Kwadacha Wilderness Park, established as a Provincial park of Class A by section 5 (3), are revised and are as set out in Schedule 3.

[(3) Notwithstanding section 5 (5), the boundaries set out in Schedules 1 and 2 may be varied by order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council solely for the purpose of providing access to the Wells Gray Recreation Area.]

1985-52-82, subsections (1) and (2) effective August 15, 1985 (B.C. Reg. 266/85), *[subsection (3) not in force]*; 1987-43-60, effective September 8, 1987 (B.C. Reg. 321/87).

Additional powers

6. (1) Where

(a) an order has been made in respect of Crown land under the *Environment and Land Use Act*;

(b) Crown land has been designated as green belt land under the *Greenbelt Act*;

(c) Crown land has been designated as a Provincial heritage site under the *Heritage Conservation Act*;

(d) land is leased to the Crown or to an agent of the Crown for public outdoor recreation;

(e) land is owned by a person who has entered into an agreement with the Crown or with an agent of the Crown respecting the use of the land for outdoor recreation;

(f) a trail, path or waterway owned by the Crown is available for use by the public as a trail or path, or as a waterway for canoes or small boats; or

(g) Crown land has been designated as an ecological reserve under the *Ecological Reserve Act*.

the Lieutenant Governor in Council may, by order made under this and any other applicable Act, authorize the Parks Branch to manage and administer the land, or the trail, path or waterway, or the interest of the Crown in it.

(2) An order under subsection (1) that is also made under another Act shall be consistent with that Act but, subject to that requirement, this Act applies to the land or to the trail, path or waterway to the extent specified in the order.

1978-28-15; 1980-36-36, proclaimed effective October 2, 1980.

Lieutenant Governor in Council may define or modify park boundaries

7. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may cancel or again establish any park, except any park established under section 5 (3), established under this Act, and may revise the boundaries of any such park to increase or decrease the area of the park or to consolidate 2 or more parks or to divide an existing park into 2 or more parks.

1965-31-7; 1973-67-4.

Alienation of interests restricted

8. (1) No interest in land in a

(a) park of Class A or Class C shall be granted, sold, leased, pre-empted or otherwise alienated or obtained or made the subject of a licence except as authorized by a valid and subsisting park use permit, which shall not be issued unless, in the opinion of the minister, issuance is necessary to the preservation or maintenance of the recreational values of the park involved;

(b) park of Class B shall be granted, sold, leased, pre-empted or otherwise alienated or obtained except by a valid and subsisting park use permit, the issuance of which is not, in the opinion of the minister, detrimental to the recreational values of the park concerned.

(2) Crown land in a recreation area is reserved

(a) absolutely from sale, and title to that land shall be retained, in perpetuity, in the Crown;

(b) from lease or other disposal under the *Land Act*, except as may be approved by the minister.

1965-31-8; 1973-67-5.

Natural resources protected

9. (1) No natural resource except fish and wildlife taken, hunted or killed in accordance with the *Wildlife Act* and fish, game or wildlife stalked or pursued for observation or for photographic or study purposes, in a

(a) park of Class A or Class C shall be granted, sold, removed, destroyed, damaged, disturbed or exploited except as authorized by a valid and subsisting park use permit, which shall not be issued unless, in the opinion of the minister, issuance is necessary to the preservation or maintenance of the recreational values of the park involved;

(b) park of Class B shall be granted, sold, removed, destroyed, damaged, disturbed or exploited except as authorized by a valid and subsisting park use permit, the issuance of which is not, in the opinion of the minister, detrimental to the recreational values of the park involved;

(c) park of any class having an area of 2 023 ha or less or in a nature conservancy area shall be granted, sold, removed, destroyed, damaged, disturbed or exploited; or

(d) recreation area shall be granted, sold, removed, destroyed, disturbed or damaged, exploited, developed, improved or utilized under any Act except as may be approved by the minister.

(2) No natural resource in a park of any class shall be granted, sold, removed, destroyed, disturbed, damaged or exploited unless, in the opinion of the minister, the development, improvement and use of the park in accordance with section 12 (3) will not be hindered by it.

1965-31-9; 1973-67-6, 1977-53-1.

Class C parks boards

10. (1) Every park of Class C shall be under the jurisdiction of a separate park board appointed by the minister.

(2) A park board shall consist of not less than 3 and not more than 7 members and, on appointment, is a body corporate.

(3) Every park board shall conduct its proceedings and manage, administer, regulate and control the park under its jurisdiction in accordance with this Act and the regulations.

1965-31-10.

Lieutenant Governor in Council may acquire land for parks

11. For the purpose of the establishment or enlargement of any park or recreation area, the minister, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen in right of the Province, with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, may

(a) purchase or otherwise acquire, accept and take possession of land, improvements on land, timber, timber rights and other rights;

(b) grant, convey or transfer to any person, in exchange for land, improvements, or timber acquired under paragraph (a) above, other land, timber or rights of Her Majesty the Queen in right of the Province;

(c) expropriate land, and the provisions of the *Ministry of Transportation and Highways Act* shall apply, with the necessary changes and so far as applicable, in event of expropriation.

1965-31-11; 1977-75-67; B.C. Reg. 91/79, 1982-43-27.

Park categories

12. (1) On the establishment of a park, the minister shall specify the park to be in

(a) category one if the main purpose of its designation is the preservation of its particular atmosphere, environment or ecology;

(b) category 2 if the main purpose of its establishment is the preservation and presentation to the public of specific features of scientific, historic or scenic nature;

(c) category 3 if the main purpose of its establishment is to offer enjoyment, convenience and comfort to the travelling public;

(d) category 4 if the main purpose of its establishment is to offer recreational opportunity to the public of a particular community or area;

(e) category 5 if the main purpose of its establishment is to offer opportunities to participate in a specific recreational activity, or

(f) category 6 if the area is established a park for 2 or more purposes.

(2) The development and improvement of a park specified as of

(a) category one shall be directed toward and limited to that necessary to the preservation, for public enjoyment, of the atmosphere, environment and ecology of the park;

(b) category 2 shall be directed toward and limited to that necessary to the preservation, for public enjoyment, of the scientific, historic or scenic features of the park that are specified or described by the minister;

(c) category 3 shall be directed toward and limited to those necessary to the beautification of the park and the provision of facilities necessary to the enjoyment, convenience and comfort of the travelling public;

(d) category 4 shall be directed toward the provision of recreational opportunities for the community or communities specified or described by the minister;

(e) category 5 shall be directed toward and limited to those necessary to the adaptation of the park to a single special use designated by the minister; and

(f) category 6 shall be directed and limited in accordance with a zoning plan, which shall be prepared by the director, allocating various lands of a single park to 2 or more of the purposes enumerated in subsection (1).

(3) No person shall carry on, in any park, any activity that will restrict, prevent or inhibit the use of the park for its designated purpose.

(4) No person shall, except as may be authorized by a resource use permit, carry on any work or improvement or any industrial or commercial enterprise on any recreation area.

1965-31-12; 1973-67-7

Heritage Conservation Act

13. The *Heritage Conservation Act* applies in parks.

1965-31-13

Wildlife Act

14. Subject to the regulations made under this Act, the *Wildlife Act* applies on any land, trail, path or waterway comprised in an order under section 6 (1), and in parks and recreation areas.

1965-31-14, 1973-67-8, 1980-36-17, proclaimed effective October 2, 1980

Private construction restricted

15. No person shall, except under the authority of a valid and subsisting park use permit or resource use permit, construct, install, erect or place any structure, improvement or work of any nature in a park or recreation area.

1973-67-9.

Dumping prohibited

16. No person shall transport any garbage, refuse or domestic or industrial waste through, over, in or on any park or deposit any such material in or on any park except as may be authorized by a valid and subsisting park use permit.

1965-31-16.

Disposal of timber

17. All timber cut on or removed from any park or recreation area shall be disposed of in accordance with the *Forest Act*.

1965-31-17; 1973-67-10; 1977-75-13; 1978-23-166.

Occupancy and use of park land restricted

18. Except as may be authorized by a valid and subsisting park use permit, no person shall

- (a) use or occupy any land in a park for a log storage area, mill site, road, right of way, disposal area for tailings or waste or any other industrial purpose;
- (b) obtain any surface right or right to the use or occupancy of the surface of any land in a park;
- (c) exercise in a park any right under the *Mineral Act*, the *Mining (Placer) Act*, the *Coal Act* or the *Petroleum and Natural Gas Act*;
- (d) flood any part of a park, or impound, divert or distribute water in a park; or
- (e) establish or carry on any commercial or industrial activity or enterprise in a park.

1965-31-18; 1978-34-52

Authorities of director and officers

19. The director or any officer of the Parks Branch acting on his behalf may

- (a) enter on and inspect any land, road, structure or work in a park;
- (b) order the repair, alteration, improvement, evacuation or removal of or addition to a structure or work in a park;
- (c) order any person in any park to cease or refrain from any action, omission or conduct that the director or park officer, in his discretion, considers dangerous to life or property or detrimental to the public interest;
- (d) require any person in any park to inform him of
  - (i) the person's name, address and occupation;
  - (ii) any fact or intention relating to the person's use of the park; and
  - (iii) the person's conduct and activities in the park.

1965-31-19.

Authority to carry out orders

20. Where a lawful order of the director or an officer of the Parks Branch under section 19 is not carried out or is only partially or imperfectly carried out,

- (a) the director may authorize any person to carry out or complete the carrying out of the order;
- (b) the expense to Her Majesty the Queen in right of the Province of carrying out or completing the carrying out of the order is a debt owing to Her Majesty the Queen in right of the Province by the person to whom the order was first given or directed, recoverable at the suit of Her Majesty the Queen in right of the Province in any court of competent jurisdiction;
- (c) the certificate of the director is proof in the absence of evidence to the contrary of the indebtedness and the amount of the debt.

1965-31-20

No rights acquired in contravention of this Act

21. No person may acquire any right or title to or interest in

- (a) any natural resource removed, disturbed, destroyed, damaged or exploited in contravention of this Act; or
- (b) any structure, improvement or work constructed, installed, erected or placed in a park in contravention of this Act,

or acquire any lien on it or in respect of it, or any claim against any person or Her Majesty the Queen in right of the Province in respect of any work or expenditure done or incurred in connection with it, and the minister or his authorized representative may seize the natural resource, structure, improvement or work and sell or otherwise dispose of it for the sole benefit of Her Majesty the Queen in right of the Province.

1965-31-21

Appeals

22. (1) An appeal lies to the Lieutenant Governor in Council from any order of the director or of any officer of the Parks Branch.

(2) An appeal under this section shall be taken within 30 days of the day on which the order was given.

(3) An appeal under this section is taken when the minister or his authorized representative receives notice in writing of intention to appeal.

(4) When an appeal is taken under this section, the minister or his authorized representative may require the appellant to deposit with him a sum of money to be determined by him sufficient to defray the cost to Her Majesty the Queen in right of the Province of hearing the appeal and arriving at a decision.

(5) On receiving the deposit required to be made under subsection (4), or, where no deposit is required, on receiving notice of intention to appeal, the minister or his authorized representative shall notify the appellant in writing of the time and place for the hearing of the appeal.

(6) On the hearing of an appeal under this section, the parties may be represented by counsel and may call witnesses and adduce evidence, whether the witnesses were called or evidence was adduced before or to the person who made the order or requirement appealed from or not, either as to the credibility of any witness or any fact material to the appeal.

(7) The Lieutenant Governor in Council or the person appointed by him to hear the appeal shall, after the conclusion of the hearing of the appeal,

- (a) make an order varying, confirming or quashing the order or requirement appealed from; and
- (b) make any order that he believes just for the disposition of any deposit made under this section.

(8) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations governing the conduct of appeals under this section.

1965-31-22.

Appeal to Court of Appeal

23. An appeal from an order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council made under section 22 lies to the Court of Appeal with leave of a justice of that court.

1982-7-92, proclaimed effective September 7, 1982.

Minister or agent may issue park use permits

24. (1) The minister or his authorized agent may, subject to this Act and on payment of the fees fixed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, issue a park use permit authorizing, on the terms and conditions he may specify, a person or persons to do any one or more things for which, under this Act, a park use permit is required.

(2) The minister or his authorized agent may issue a park use permit

- (a) on receiving an application and appropriate fees for it without public competition; or
- (b) after advertisement of his intention to issue the permit and competition for it in accordance with regulations made by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

(3) No park use permit shall be issued to authorize the offering of goods, services, accommodation or equipment for sale, hire or rent to the public until advertisement of the intention to issue the permit has been published in the Gazette and in one issue of a newspaper circulated in the Province.

(4) Where an advertisement of intention to issue a park use permit to authorize the offering of goods, services, accommodation or equipment for sale, hire or rent to the public has been published, and whether or not public competition takes place, the permit shall not be issued without written approval of a majority of a committee composed of the deputy minister as chairman and 2 permanent employees of the Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing appointed by the director.

(5) The minister may, subject to this Act and the regulations, and on payment of the fees fixed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, issue a resource use permit authorizing, on the terms and conditions he may specify, a person to do any one or more things for which, under this Act, a resource use permit is required.

1965-31-24, 1973-67-11; 1977-75-1; B.C. Reg. 92/79; 1983-10-21, effective October 26, 1983 (B.C. Reg. 393/83)

Applications and assurances required for park use permits

25. No park use permit shall be issued to authorize the removal, destruction, disturbance, damaging or exploitation of any natural resource or any work, occupancy, undertaking or activity incidental to it unless

- (a) a written application has been made for it by the person to whom the permit is issued; and
- (b) the application is accompanied by an undertaking in writing, executed by the person to whom the permit is issued, to pay to Her Majesty the Queen in right of the Province, in addition to any other sums which may be or become payable under any other Act,
  - (i) the cost incurred by Her Majesty the Queen in right of the Province in surveying, cruising, examining and inspecting the area to be affected; and
  - (ii) the annual park use permit fee or fees fixed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

1965-31-25.

Rehabilitation deposit may be required

26. Before issuing a park use permit, the minister or his authorized agent may require the person to whom it is intended to issue the permit to pay to Her Majesty the Queen in right of the Province a sum of money which the minister or that agent considers sufficient to defray the cost of the restoration or repair of the park concerned necessitated by the use authorized by the permit.

1965-31-26.

Not transferable

27. A park use permit is not transferable except with the approval of the minister and subject to conditions he may determine.

1965-31-27, 1984-25-39

Rights and interest vested in Crown

28. Every right, title and interest in any structure, improvement or installation in a park belongs to Her Majesty the Queen in right of the Province except as otherwise provided by a park use permit.

1965-31-28.

Application of other Acts

29. (1) This Act is subject to the *Environment and Land Use Act* and the *Waste Management Act*, but otherwise, except as provided in this Act, this Act and the regulations are not subject to any other Act or regulation, whenever made, and no minister, ministry of government or agent of the Crown shall exercise any power granted under any other Act or regulation except in accordance with this Act and the regulations.

(2) A bylaw or regulation of a municipality or regional district, or any provision of it, that is, in any manner, in conflict with, inconsistent with or repugnant to this Act or the regulations, is suspended and of no effect to the extent of the conflict, inconsistency or repugnancy.

1973-67-12; 1977-75-1; 1982-41-45, proclaimed effective September 16, 1982

Application to earlier parks

30. Parks constituted under the *Department of Recreation and Conservation Act*, or, prior to the enactment of that Act, under the *Forest Act*, shall be deemed to have been established under this Act and to have the classification that they had on March 26, 1965, the date this Act came into force, and a park board appointed for a Class C Provincial park shall be deemed to have been appointed under this Act.

1965-31-33; 1973-67-14.

No private rights except by permit

31. (1) No person or party shall be permitted to acquire any property right in any park except under a park use permit as provided for in regulations.

(2) Lawful occupiers of improvements that are the property of Her Majesty the Queen in right of the Province in a park are exempt from taxes under any Act of the Province in respect of the improvements.

1965-31-31.

Minister may accept gifts

32. The minister, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen in right of the Province, may accept gifts or bequests of money for park purposes, and the funds, if accepted, shall be used at the direction of the minister in accordance with the terms of the gift, and the minister may, at his discretion, accept other gifts of property for park purposes.

1965-31-32.

Regulations

33. (1) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), the regulations may provide for

(a) the administration, protection and development of the land, trail, path or waterway comprised in an order under section 6 (1), or of parks or recreation areas;

(b) the prohibition of hunting, fishing, trapping or carrying or discharging any firearm on any land, trail, path or waterway comprised in an order under section 6 (1), or in a park or recreation area;

(c) the prohibition of killing, hunting, angling for or otherwise taking or disturbing any animal, fish or bird, or the animals, fish and birds specified in regulations, on any land, trail, path or waterway comprised in an order under section 6 (1), or in a park or recreation area;

(d) fixing the number, age and sex of specified animals, fish and birds that may be taken by a person within any specified period on any land, trail, path or waterway comprised in an order under section 6 (1), or in a park or recreation area;

(e) designating the period during which any animal, fish or bird may be hunted or taken on any land, trail, path or waterway comprised in an order under section 6 (1), or in a park or recreation area;

(f) requiring a special licence, park use permit or resource use permit to hunt or to fish on any land, trail, path or waterway comprised in an order under section 6 (1), or in a park or recreation area,

and may provide in the regulations for the delegation of administrative authority to the minister.

(3) Without limiting subsection (1), the Lieutenant Governor in Council may, by regulation,

(a) designate zones in recreation areas, and allocate them to specific uses and activities; and

(b) prohibit or regulate and control the exploitation, development, extraction or utilization of natural resources and the actions, conduct and behaviour of any person, on any recreation area or in any portion of any recreation area.

(4) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may attach penalties for the infraction of regulations.

(5) Without limiting subsection (1), the regulations may impose fees.

1965-31-30; 1973-67-13; 1979-22-37; 1980-36-38, proclaimed effective October 2, 1980.

SCHEDULE 1

Wells Gray Park

All Crown lands within that parcel or tract of land together with all those lands covered by water, situated in Kamloops Division of Yale District and Lillooet District, more particularly described as follows:

(1) The most northerly 6.10 m of the most easterly 359.66 m of the north half of Lot 2887, Kamloops Division of Yale District.

(2) Commencing at a point on the natural boundary of the Clearwater River on the left bank thereof, said point being also on the southerly boundary of Lot 3051, Kamloops Division of Yale District; thence easterly along the southerly boundaries of Lots 3051 and 3052 to the southeast corner of the west half of Lot 3052; thence northerly along the easterly boundaries of the west halves of Lots 3052 and 3057 to the northerly boundary of Lot 3057; thence easterly along the northerly boundary of Lot 3057 to the southwest corner of Lot 3177; thence northerly along the westerly boundary of Lot 3177 to the northwest corner thereof; thence northerly in a straight line to the southeast corner of Lot 3179; thence westerly and northerly along the southerly and westerly boundaries of Lot 3179 to the southerly boundary of Lot 2895; thence westerly along the southerly boundary of Lot 2895 to the southwest corner thereof; thence northerly along the westerly boundaries of Lots 2895, 2896 and 2897 to the southeast corner of Lot 3188; thence westerly, northerly, easterly and southerly along the southerly, westerly, northerly and easterly boundaries of the east half of Lot 3188 to the northwest corner of Lot 2897; thence easterly and southerly along the northerly and easterly boundaries of Lot 2897 to the southwest corner of Lot 3199; thence easterly along the southerly boundaries of Lots 3199 and 3198 to the southeast corner of Lot 3198; thence due east to the 120°00′ meridian of west longitude; thence southerly along said meridian to the northerly boundary of Lot 2890; thence easterly and southerly along the northerly and easterly boundaries of Lot 2890 to the southeast corner thereof; thence southerly and westerly along the easterly and southerly boundaries of Lot 2889 to the aforesaid 120°00′ meridian; thence southerly along said meridian to the natural boundary of the main stream of Moul Creek on the left bank thereof; thence easterly along said natural boundary of said main stream to the headwaters thereof being a point on the easterly boundary of the watershed of the Clearwater River; thence due east to the natural boundary of the West Raft River on the left bank thereof; thence northerly along said natural boundary of the West Raft River to the headwaters thereof being a point on the southeasterly boundary of the watershed of Snookwa Creek; thence northeasterly along said southeasterly boundary of the watershed of Snookwa Creek to a point due east of the headwaters of the most southerly of the Stevens Lakes situated within the aforementioned Snookwa Creek watershed; thence due east 4 325.11 m; thence due north to the 52°00′ parallel of north latitude; thence easterly along said parallel to a point due south of the most westerly point of the natural boundary of Blue Lake, situated within the watershed of Murtle Lake; thence due north to said point on the natural boundary of Blue Lake; thence north 45° east 4 224.53 m, more or less, to the easterly boundary of the watershed of Murtle Lake, being also the easterly boundary of the watershed of Clearwater River; thence in a general northerly direction along said Clearwater River watershed boundary to an intersection with the boundary between Cariboo Land District and Kamloops Division of Yale Land District; thence northerly, westerly and southerly along said boundary to a point 19 250 m east of the most northerly northeast corner of Lillooet Land District; thence south 7° east 2 900 m, more or less, to the northerly boundary of the watershed of the unnamed creeks flowing southerly into Mahood Lake; thence westerly along said northerly boundary to a point 15 700 m east and 2 600 m south of the most northerly northeast

[Note: The following list of the Provincial parks and land set out in Schedules A and B of the *Park Act*, S.B.C. 1965, is printed for convenience.]

SCHEDULE A

Alice Lake Park
Anthony Island Park
Ballingall Islets Nature Park
Beaumont Marine Park
Birkenhead Lake Park
Bowron Lake Park
Boya Lake Park
Bugaboo Glacier Park
Cathedral Park
Champion Lakes Park
Chasm Park
Cinnemousun Narrows Park
Cody Caves Park
Copeland Islands Marine Park
Cottonwood House Historic Park
Crooked River Park
Cultus Lake Park
D'Arcy Island Park
Discovery Island Marine Park
Ellison Park
Eneas Lakes Park
Englishman River Falls Park
Fillongley Park
Fort McLeod Historic Park
Garden Bay Marine Park
Golden Ears Park
Goldstream Park
Helliwell Park
Horne Lake Caves Park
Kokanee Creek Park
Lac Le Jeune Park
Lakelse Lake Park
Liard River Hotsprings Park
Little Qualicum Park
MacMillan Park
E.C. Manning Park
Marble Canyon Park
Miracle Beach Park
Mitlenatch Island Nature Park
Monashee Park
Montague Harbour Park
Mount Edziza Park
Mount Robson Park
Nairn Falls Park
Nancy Greene Park
Newcastle Island Park
Okanagan Lake Park
Peace Arch Park
Petroglyph Park
Pilot Bay Park
Pirates Cove Marine Park
Plumper Cove Park
Porpoise Bay Park
Princess Margaret Marine Park
Purden Lake Park
Rathtrevor Beach Park
Rebecca Spit Park
Sandy Island Park
Sasquatch Park
Shuswap Lake Park
Sidney Spit Marine Park
Sir Alexander Mackenzie Park
Skihist Park
Skookumchuck Narrows Park
Smuggler Cove Marine Park
Spahats Creek Park
Stagleap Park
Stamp Falls Park
Ten Mile Lake Park
Thurston Bay Marine Park
Wells Gray Park
Whiskers Point Park
White Pelican Park

SCHEDULE B

Atlin Park
Cape Scott Park
Carp Lake Park
Desolation Sound Marine Park
Elk Lakes Park
Kwadacha Wilderness Park
Naikoon Park
St. Mary's Alpine Park
Tatlatui Park

PARK ACT

(RS1979, c. 309)

AMENDMENTS NOT IN FORCE

Miscellaneous Statutes Amendment Act (No. 3), 1985
SBC1985, c. 52, part s. 82

Note re *Park Act:* Section 5.1 (3) enacted by SBC1985, c. 52, part s. 82, not in force, is incorporated in square brackets in the text of the Act.

Expropriation Act
SBC1987, c. 23, s. 113

113. Section 11 of the *Park Act*, R.S.B.C. 1979, c. 309, is amended

(a) by renumbering it as section 11 (1),

(b) by repealing paragraph (c), and

(c) by adding the following subsection:

(2) The minister may expropriate land for the purpose of the establishment or enlargement of a park or recreation area.

Province of British Columbia
QUEEN'S PRINTER

QUEEN'S PRINTER LIST OF CONSEQUENTIAL LEGISLATIVE AMENDMENTS

This list contains amendments relevant to the PARK ACT at the time of purchase.

NOTE: This list is printed for convenience only and has been consolidated as of: MAR 11 1988

This list contains bills enacted December 1987 & March 1988.

Amended by	Section	Amended Acts and Amendments	Effective Date
BILL 51 1987		**Park Act**	DEC 17 1987
	3.	Section 9 of the *Park Act*, R.S.B.C. 1979, c. 309, is amended by adding the following subsection: (3) Subsection (1) (d) does not apply to minerals, as defined in the *Mineral Act*, in or on a recreation area, as defined in section 8.1 (1) of the *Mineral Act*.	
	4.	Section 11 (c) is amended by adding at the end "and expropriate the rights of a recorded holder of a mineral title in or on a recreation area, and for the purpose of this paragraph "recorded holder", "mineral title" and "recreation area" have the same meaning as in section 8.1 (1) of the *Mineral Act*".	
	5.	Section 11 (2) is repealed and the following substituted: (2) The minister may, for the purpose of the establishment or enlargement of a park or recreation area, expropriate (a) land, or (b) the rights of a recorded holder of a mineral title in or on a recreation area. (3) For the purpose of subsection (2) (b), "recorded holder", "mineral title" and "recreation area" have the same meaning as in section 8.1 (1) of the *Mineral Act*.	
	6.	Section 29 (1) is amended by adding ", section 8.1 of the *Mineral Act* and regulations made under that section" after "*Environment and Land Use Act*".	
BILL 68 1987		**Park Act**	DEC 17 1987
	22.	Section 7 of the *Park Act*, R.S.B.C. 1979, c. 309, is amended by adding the words "or recreation area" or "or recreation areas" after the words "park" or "parks" respectively, wherever they appear.	
	23.	Section 13 is amended by adding at the end "and recreation areas".	
	24.	Sections 16, 18, 19, 21, 26, 28 and 31 are amended by adding the words "or recreation area" after the word "park", except when the words "use permit" follow it.	
	25.	Sections 16, 18, 25 to 28 and 31 (1) are amended by adding the words "or resource use permit" after the words "park use permit" wherever they appear.	
BILL 66 1987		**Park Act**	BY REGULATION
	67.	Section 11 (2) of the *Park Act*, R.S.B.C. 1979, c. 309, as enacted by section 113 (c) of the *Expropriation Act*, S.B.C. 1987, c. 23 is repealed and the following is substituted: (2) The minister may, for the purpose of the establishment or enlargement of a park or recreation area, expropriate (a) land, or (b) the rights of a recorded holder of a mineral title in or on a recreation area. (3) In subsection (2) (b) "recorded holder", "mineral title" and "recreation area" have the meanings assigned to them for the purposes of section 19 of the *Mineral Tenure Act*.	

APPENDIX 6

FOREST TENURES IN STRATHCONA PARK,
CURRENT AND CANCELLED

SURVEYED LOTS: FORESTS TENURES IN
STRATHCONA PARK

DISTRICT	#	LOT	ORIGINAL LICENCE#	INTERIM LICENCE#	PERPET.#	CURRENT LICENCE# (HOLDER)	NTS	LOCATION	LEGAL SURV. PLAN	ORIGINAL LICENCEE (YEAR)	LAST LICENCEE (YEAR)	STATUS OF SURVEY	COMMENTS
Clayoquot	09		11984	38131	6811P		92F/6E	Drinkwater Creek	37TR2	C.T. Dunbar (1907)	Bloedel/Stuart/Welsh (1942)	Cancelled (1967)	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled
Clayoquot	09		11985	38132	6812P		92F/6E	Drinkwater Creek	37TR2	C.T. Dunbar (1907)	William Godfrey (1929)	Cancelled (1967)	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled
Clayoquot	09		11986	38133	6813P		92F/6E	Drinkwater Creek	37TR2	C.T. Dunbar (1907)	Bloedel/Stuart/Welsh (1942)	Cancelled (1967)	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled
Clayoquot	09		11987	38134	6814P		92F/6E	W. of Mt. Bueby	37TR2	C.T. Dunbar (1907)	William Godfrey (1917)		No official survey, expired
Clayoquot	09		11988	38135	6815P		92F/6E	W. of Mt. Bueby	37TR2	C.T. Dunbar (1907)	William Godfrey (1917)		No official survey, expired
Clayoquot	09		11989	38137	6816P		92F/6E	W. of Mt. Bueby	37TR2	C.T. Dunbar (1907)	William Godfrey (1917)	Cancelled (1967)	No official survey, expired
Clayoquot	09		11990	38135	6817P		92F/6E	W. of Mt. Busby	37TR2	C.T. Dunbar (1907)	William Godfrey (1917)	Cancelled (1967)	No official survey, expired
< Clayoquot	09		11991	41846	831P	TC 817 (Mac & Blo)	92F/6E	Drinkwater Creek	37TR2	C.T. Dunbar (1907)		Current	Tenure to be acquired in proposed Mac & Blo exchange
Clayoquot	09		16016	31573	5234P		92F/5F	Moyena Bay	49TR3	Oswald Steele (1907)	Clayoquot Sound Timber Co (1930)	Cancelled (1967)	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled

SURVEYED LOTS: FORESTS TENURES IN STRATHCONA PARK

DISTRICT	#	LOT	ORIGINAL LICENCE#	INTERIM LICENCE#	PERPET.#	CURRENT LICENCE# (HOLDER)	NTS	LOCATION	LEGAL SURV. PLAN	ORIGINAL LICENCEE (YEAR)	LAST LICENCEE (YEAR)	STATUS OF SURVEY	COMMENTS
Clayoquot	08		18017	31574	6285P		92F/5f	Moyena Bay	45TR3	Oswald Steele (1907)	Clayoquot Sound Timber Co (1930)	Cancelled (1967)	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled
Clayoquot	08		18948	35235	2836P		92F/6g	S.W. bound of Elsie Lake	16TR2	E.J. Hutton (1907)	E. Turnbull & F.L. Smith (1936)	Cancelled (1967)	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled
Clayoquot	08		18399	38001	3958P		92F/12a	Buttle Lake	28TR6	Alec Johnson (1907)	Dominion Bank (1929)	Cancelled (1957)	Tenure purchased in 1929 from Dominion Bank
Clayoquot	08		19400	38002	3959P		92F/12a	Thelwood Creek	28TR6	Alec Johnson (1907)	Dominion Bank (1929)	Cancelled (1967)	Tenure purchased in 1929 from Dominion Bank
Clayoquot	08		19401	38003	3960P		92F/12a	Thelwood Creek	28TR6	Alex Johnson (1907)	Dominion Bank (1929)	Cancelled (1957)	Tenure purchased in 1929 from Dominion Bank
Clayoquot	08		19402	38004	3961P		92F/12a	Thelwood Creek	28TR6	Alec Johnson (1907)	Dominion Bank (1929)	Cancelled (1967)	Tenure purchased in 1929 from Dominion Bank
Clayoquot	08		19403	38005	3962P		92F/12a	Buttle Lake	28TR6	Albert Fraser (1907)	Dominion Bank (1929)	Cancelled (1967)	Tenure purchased in 1929 from Dominion Bank
Clayoquot	08		19404	38006	3963P		92F/12a	Myra Creek	28TR6	Albert Fraser (1907)	Dominion Bank (1929)	Cancelled (1957)	Tenure purchased in 1929 from Dominion Bank

SURVEYED LOTS: FORESTS TENURES IN
STRATHCONA PARK

DISTRICT	#	LOT	ORIGINAL LICENCE#	INTERIM LICENCE#	PERPET.#	CURRENT LICENCE# (HOLDER)	NTS	LOCATION	LEGAL SURV. PLAN	ORIGINAL LICENCEE (YEAR)	LAST LICENCEE (YEAR)	STATUS OF SURVEY	COMMENTS
Clayoquot	09		19405	38007	3904P		92F/12a&b	Myra Creek	28TR6	Albert Fraser (1907)	Dominion Bank (1929)	Cancelled (1987)	Tenure purchased in 1929 from Dominion Bank
Clayoquot	09		19407	38009	3966P		92F/13a	S.E. end of Buttle Lake	28TR6	C. McIlroy (1907)	Dominion Bank (1929)	Cancelled (1987)	Tenure purchased in 1929 from Dominion Bank
Clayoquot	09	0072					92F/6g	above Great Central Lake					
Clayoquot	09	0073					92F/6E	Drinkwater Creek	15TR2			Current	Tenure has long since expired, no information found, lot now part of TFL 24/CP4 (portion out of park)
Clayoquot	09	0409	18089	30922	3554P	TO 814 (Mac & Blo)	92F/6g	Ash River	16TR2	Red Cliff Lumber (1907)		Current	Tenure to be CG to Mac & Blo in proposed exchange
Clayoquot	09	0724	20996	36992	10961		92F/6E	McBride Creek	37TR2	William Allan (1907)	Knapp/Swift/Parker et al (1916)	Cancelled (1987)	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled
Clayoquot	09	0725	20995	36991	10960		92F/6E	McBride Creek	37TR2	William Allan (1907)	Knapp/Swift/Parker et al (1916)	Cancelled (1987)	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled
Clayoquot	09	0726	20994	36990	10959		92F/6E	McBride Creek	37TR2	William Allan (1907)	Knapp/Swift/Parker et al (1916)	Cancelled (1987)	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled

SURVEYED LOTS: FORESTS TENURES IN
STRATHCONA PARK

DISTRICT	#	LOT	ORIGINAL LICENCE#	INTERIM LICENCE#	PERPET.#	CURRENT LICENCE# (HOLDER)	NTS	LOCATION	LEGAL SURV. PLAN	ORIGINAL LICENCEE (YEAR)	LAST LICENCEE (YEAR)	STATUS OF SURVEY	COMMENTS
Clayoquot	09	0727	20993	36989	10958		92F/6E	McBride Creek	37TR2	William Allan (1907)	Knapp/Swift/Parker et al (1916)	Cancelled (1987)	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled
* Clayoquot	09	0728	21337	37449	10967	TO 821.02 (Mac & Blo)	92F/6E	Drinkwater Creek	37TR2	William Allan (1907)		Current	Tenure to be acquired in proposed Mac & Blo exchange
* Clayoquot	09	0729	21335	37447	10965	TO 821.03 (Mac & Blo)	92F/6E	Drinkwater Creek	37TR2	William Allan (1907)		Current	Tenure to be acquired in proposed Mac & Blo exchange
* Clayoquot	09	0730	21334	37446	10964	TO 821.01 (Mac & Blo)	92F/6E	Drinkwater Creek	37TR2	William Allan (1907)		Current	Tenure to be acquired in proposed Mac & Blo exchange
Clayoquot	09	0732	21332	37444	10962P		92F/6E	Drinkwater Creek	37TR2	William Allan (1907)	Bloedel/Stuart/Welsh (1941)	Cancelled (1987)	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled
Clayoquot	09	0753	11982	41644	E29P		92F/6E	Drinkwater Creek	37TR2	C.T. Dunbar (1907)	R.A. Turnbull & F. Smith (1942)	Cancelled (1987)	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled
Clayoquot	09	0863	21321	37433	10863P		92F/6E&F	Mt. Bueby	37TR2	W.B. Garrard (1907)	C.A.Crosby "Trustee" (1932)	Cancelled (1987)	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled

SURVEYED LOTS: FORESTS TENURES IN
STRATHCONA PARK

DISTRICT	#	LOT	ORIGINAL LICENCE#	INTERIM LICENCE#	PERPET.#	CURRENT LICENCE# (HOLDER)	NTS	LOCATION	LEGAL SURV. PLAN	ORIGINAL LICENCEE (YEAR)	LAST LICENCEE (YEAR)	STATUS OF SURVEY	COMMENTS
Clayoquot	09	0864	21319	37432	10862P		92F/6E	Drinkwater Creek	37TR2	W.B. Garrard (1907)	Bloedel/Stuart/Welsh (1941)	Cancelled (1957)	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled
Clayoquot	09	0865	21318	37431	10861P		92F/6E	Drinkwater Creek	37TR2	W.B. Garrard (1907)	C.A. Crosby "Trustee" (1932)	Cancelled (1967)	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled
Clayoquot	09	0866	21322	37434	10864P		92F/6E&F	Mt. Gueby	37TR2	W.B. Garrard (1907)	C.A. Crosby "Trustee" (1932)	Cancelled (1967)	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled
Clayoquot	09	0867	21323	37435	10865P		92F/6E	Mt. Gueby	37TR2	W.B. Garrard (1907)	C.A. Crosby "Trustee" (1932)	Cancelled (1967)	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled
Clayoquot	09	0992	16617	32985	3565P	TO 791 (Mac & Blo)	92F/6g	S.W. boundary of Elsie L.	57TR2	A.B. Proctor & R. Clarke (1907)		Current	Tenure to be CG to Mac & Blo in proposed exchange
Clayoquot	09	0993	17618	32986	3566P	TO 794 (Mac & Blo)	92F/6g	Ash River	57TR2	A.B. Proctor & R. Clarke (1907)		Current	Tenure to be CG to Mac & Blo in proposed exchange
Clayoquot	09	0994	17619	32987	3557P		92F/6f&g	Ash River	57TR2	A.B. Proctor & R. Clarke (1907)	MacMillan & Bloedel (1965)	Cancelled (1957)	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled
Clayoquot	09	0995	17620	32488	3558P	TO 797 (Mac & Blo)	92F/6f&g	Ash River	57TR2	A.B. Proctor & R. Clarke (1907)		Current	Tenure to be CG to Mac & Blo in proposed exchange

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DISTRICT	#	LOT	ORIGINAL LICENCE#	INTERIM LICENCE#	PERPET.#	CURRENT LICENCE# (HOLDER)	NTS	LOCATION	LEGAL SURV. PLAN	ORIGINAL LICENCEE (YEAR)	LAST LICENCEE (YEAR)	STATUS OF SURVEY	COMMENTS
Clayoquot	09	0996	17621	32989	3569P	TO 797.02 (Mac & Blo)	92F/6f	Ash River	57TR2	A.B. Proctor & R. Clarke (1907)		Current	Pt. of tenure to be acquired in prop. Mac & Blo exchange pt. of tenure to be CG to Mac & Blo in prop. exch.
Clayoquot	09	0997	17622	32990	3570P	TO 747.03 (Mac & Blo)	92F/6f	Oshinow Lake	57TR2	A.B. Proctor & R. Clarke (1907)		Current	Pt. of tenure to be acquired in prop. Mac & Blo exchange pt. of tenure to be CG to Mac & Blo in prop. exch.
Clayoquot	09	0998	17623	32991	3571P	TO 808.02 (Mac & Blo)	92F/6f	Oshinow Lake	57TR2	A.B. Proctor & R. Clarke (1907)		Current	Pt. of tenure to be acquired in prop. Mac & Blo exchange Pt. of tenure to be CG to Mac & Blo in prop. exch.
Clayoquot	09	0999	17624	32992	3572P	TO 808.01 (Mac & Blo)	92F/6f	Oshinow Lake	57TR2	A.B. Proctor & R. Clarke (1907)		Current	Tenure to be acquired in proposed Strathcona Exchange
Clayoquot	09	1000	17625	32993	3573P	TO 808.02 (Mac & Blo)	92F/6f	Oshinow Lake	57TR2	A.B. Proctor & R. Clarke (1907)		Current	Tenure to be acquired in proposed Strathcona Exchanged

SURVEYED LOTS: FORESTS TENURES IN
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DISTRICT	#	LOT	ORIGINAL LICENCE#	INTERIM LICENCE#	PERPET.#	CURRENT LICENCE# (HOLDER)	NTS	LOCATION	LEGAL SURV. PLAN	ORIGINAL LICENCEE (YEAR)	LAST LICENCEE (YEAR)	STATUS OF SURVEY	COMMENTS
Clayoquot	09	1001	17626	32994	3574P	TO 808.03 (Mac & Blo)	92F/6f	Toy Lake	57TR2	A.B. Proctor & R. Clarke (1907)		Current	Tenure to be acquired in proposed Strathcona Exchanged
Clayoquot	09	1002	17627	32995	3575P	TO 808.04 (Mac & Blo)	92F/6f	June Lake	57TR2	A.B. Proctor & R. Clarke (1907)		Current	Tenure to be acquired in proposed Strathcona Exchanged
Clayoquot	09	1003	17628	32996	3576P	TO 808.05 (Mac & Blo)	92F/6f	June Lake	57TR2	A.B. Proctor & R. Clarke (1907)		Current	Tenure to be acquired in proposed Strathcona Exchanged
1/2 Clayoquot	09	1004	17629	32997	3577P	TO 808.02 (Mac & Blo)	92F/6f	Oshinow Lake	57TR2	A.B. Proctor & R. Clarke (1907)		Current	Pt. of tenure to be acquired in prop. Mac & Blo exchange pt. of tenure to be CG to Mac & Blo in prop. exch.
Clayoquot	09	1005	20790	32998	3578P		92F/6f	Ash River	57TR2	A.B. Proctor & R. Clarke (1907)	North American Timber Co (1939)	Cancelled (1987)	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled
Clayoquot	09	1006	20791	32999	3579P		92F/6f	Ash River	57TR2	A.B. Proctor & R. Clarke (1907)	North American Timber Co (1939)	Cancelled (1987)	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled

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DISTRICT	#	LOT	ORIGINAL LICENCE#	INTERIM LICENCE#	PERPET.#	CURRENT LICENCE# (HOLDER)	NTS	LOCATION	LEGAL SURV. PLAN	ORIGINAL LICENCEE (YEAR)	LAST LICENCEE (YEAR)	STATUS OF SURVEY	COMMENTS
Clayoquot	09	1007					92F/6g	Ash River	57TR2				No official survey
Clayoquot	09	1008					92F/6f	Oshinow Lake	57TR2 5TU79			Void	Never issued, surface lease - expired (1935)
Clayoquot	09	1009					92F/6f&g	June Lake	57TR2			Current	CG 3897/316 (1912), Currently Mac & Blo
Clayoquot	09	1010					92F/6f	Junior Lake	57TR2	A.B. Proctor & R. Clarke (1907)		Cancelled (1967)	CG 5724/341 (1913) Reverted to Crown (1939)
Clayoquot	09	1011					92F/6g	Ash River	57TR2			Current	CG 3789/314 (1911), currently Mac & Blo
Clayoquot	09	1111	16023	32611	6291P		92F/5e	Moyeha Bay	49TR3	Oswald Steele (1907)	Clayoquot Sound Timber Co (1934)	Cancelled (1967)	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled
Clayoquot	09	1115	16015	31572	6283P		92F/5e	Moyeha Bay	49TR3	Oswald Steele (1907)	Clayoquot Sound Timber Co (1934)	Cancelled (1967)	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled
Clayoquot	09	1130	16020	31608	6288P		92F/5f	Moyeha Bay	49TR3	Oswald Steele (1907)	Clayoquot Sound Timber Co (1934)	Cancelled (1967)	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled
Clayoquot	09	1131	16013	31570	6281P		92F/5f	Moyeha Bay	49TR3	Oswald Steele (1907)	Clayoquot Sound Timber Co (1934)	Cancelled (1967)	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled

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Clayoquot	09	1132	16019	31507	6267P		92F/5e&f	Moyena Bay	45TR3	Oswald Steele (1907)	Clayoquot Sound Timber Co (1934)	Cancelled (1957)	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled
Clayoquot	09	1173	16077	32237	12690P		92F/5h	Bedwell River	8TR4	J.A. Drinkwater (1907)	National Trust Co (1930)	Cancelled (1957)	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled
Clayoquot	09	1174	17613	34600	12691P		92F/5h	Bedwell River	8TR4	J.A. Drinkwater (1907)	National Trust Co (1930)	Cancelled (1957)	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled
Clayoquot	09	1175	13318	43877	12675P		92F/5h	Bedwell River	8TR4	J.A. Drinkwater (1907)	National Trust Co (1930)	Cancelled (1957)	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled
Clayoquot	09	1176	13317	43876	12674P		92F/5h	Bedwell River	8TR4	J.A. Drinkwater (1907)	National Trust Co (1930)	Cancelled (1957)	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled
Clayoquot	09	1177	13316	43875	12673P		92F/5g	Bedwell River	8TR4	J.A. Drinkwater (1907)	National Trust Co (1930)	Cancelled (1957)	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled
Clayoquot	09	1178	13315	43874	12672P		92F/5g	Bedwell River	8TR4	J.A. Drinkwater (1907)	National Trust Co (1930)	Cancelled (1957)	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled
Clayoquot	09	1179	13314	43873	12671P		92F/5g	Bedwell River	8TR4	J.A. Drinkwater (1907)	National Trust Co. (1930)	Cancelled (1957)	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled

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Clayoquot	09	1180	13313	43812	12670P		92F/5g	Bedwell River	8TR4	J.A. Drinkwater (1907)	National Trust Co. (1930)	Cancelled (1987)	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled
Clayoquot	09	1181	16072	32235	12688P		92F/5g	Bedwell River	8TR4	J.A. Drinkwater (1907)	National Trust Co (1930)	Cancelled (1987)	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled
Clayoquot	09	1182	16073	32236	12689P		92F/5g	Bedwell River	8TR4	J.A. Drinkwater (1907)	National Trust Co. (1930)	Cancelled (1987)	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled
Clayoquot	09	1183	13313	43871	12667P		92F/5g	Bedwell River	8TR4	J.A. Drinkwater (1907)	National Trust Co (1930)	Cancelled (1987)	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled
Clayoquot	09	1184	13320	43879			92F/5g	Bedwell River	8TR4	J.A. Drinkwater (1907)	British North America Co (1910)	Cancelled (1987)	Expired
Clayoquot	09	1185	13319	43878			92F/5g	Bedwell River	8TR4	J.A. Drinkwater (1907)	British North America Co (1910)	Cancelled (1987)	Expired
Clayoquot	09	1186	13306	43865	12663P		92F/5g	Bedwell River	8TR4	J.A. Drinkwater (1907)	National Trust Co (1930)	Cancelled (1987)	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled
Clayoquot	09	1187	13305	43864	12662P		92F/5g	Bedwell River	8TR4	J.A. Drinkwater (1907)	National Trust Co (1930)	Cancelled (1987)	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled
Nootka	38		10927	39957	4529P		92F/13g	N.E. corner of old park	8TR6	J.S. Shopland (1907)	Leonard Hellis (1913)	Void	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled

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ISTRICT	#	LOT	ORIGINAL LICENCE#	INTERIM LICENCE#	PERPET.#	CURRENT LICENCE# (HOLDER)	NTS	LOCATION	LEGAL SURV. PLAN	ORIGINAL LICENCEE (YEAR)	LAST LICENCEE (YEAR)	STATUS OF SURVEY	COMMENTS
otka	38		14862	30239	2673P		92F/13g	N.E. corner of old park	8TR6	J.S. Shopland (1907)	Leonard Hellis (1913)	Void	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled
Nootka	38		14865	30242	2676P		92F/13g	N.E. corner of old park	8TR6	J.S. Shopland (1907)	Leonard Hellis (1913)	Void	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled
Nootka	38		17649	34552	127P		92F/12e	Kunlin Lake	37TR1	M.S. Logan (1907)	Elk River Co (1975)	Cancelled (1988)	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled
Nootka	38		18863	30240	2674P		92F/13g	N.E. corner of old park	8TR6	J.S. Shopland (1907)	Leonard Hellis (1913)	Void	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled
Nootka	38		18864	30241	2675P		92F/13g	N.E. corner of old park	8TR6	W.E. Simpson (1907)	Leonard Hellis (1913)	Void	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled
Nootka	38		19408	38010	3967P		92F/12h	E. Buttle Lake	28TR6	C. McIlroy (1907)	Dominion Bank (1929)	Cancelled (1967)	Tenure purchased in 1929 from Dominion Bank
ootka	38		19409	38011	3968P		92F/12h	E. Buttle Lake	28TR6	C. McIlroy (1907)	Dominion Bank (1929)	Cancelled (1967)	Tenure purchased in 1929 from Dominion Bank
ootka	38		19410	38012	3969P		92F/12h	E. Buttle Lake	28TR6	T. Good (1907)	Dominion Bank (1929)	Cancelled (1967)	Tenure purchased in 1929 from Dominion Bank

SURVEYED LOTS: FORESTS TENURES IN
STRATHCONA PARK

DISTRICT	#	LOT	ORIGINAL LICENCE#	INTERIM LICENCE#	PERPET.#	CURRENT LICENCE# (HOLDER)	NTS	LOCATION	LEGAL SURV. PLAN	ORIGINAL LICENCEE (YEAR)	LAST LICENCEE (YEAR)	STATUS OF SURVEY	COMMENTS
Nootka	38		19411	38013	3970P		92F/12h	E. Buttle Lake	27TR6	T. Good (1907)	Dominion Bank (1929)	Cancelled (1967)	Tenure purchased in 1929 from Dominion Bank
Nootka	38		19412	38014	3971P		92F/12h	E. Buttle Lake	27TR6	T. Good (1907)	Dominion Bank (1929)	Cancelled (1967)	Tenure purchased in 1929 from Dominion Bank
Nootka	38		19413	38015	3972P		92F/12h	E. Buttle Lake	27TR6	T. Good (1907)	Dominion Bank (1929)	Cancelled (1967)	Tenure purchased in 1929 from Dominion Bank
Nootka	38		19414	38016	3973P		92F/13a&b	W. Buttle Lake	27TR6	D. Smith Finley (1907)	Dominion Bank (1929)	Cancelled (1967)	Tenure purchased in 1929 from Dominion Bank
Nootka	38		19415	38017	3974P		92F/12h	W. Buttle Lake	27TR6	D. Smith Finley (1907)	Dominion Bank (1929)	Cancelled (1967)	Tenure purchased in 1929 from Dominion Bank
Nootka	38		19416	38018	3975P		92F/12h	W. Buttle Lake	27TR6	D. Smith Finley (1907)	Dominion Bank (1929)	Cancelled (1967)	Tenure purchased in 1929 from Dominion Bank
Nootka	38		19417	38019	3976P		92F/12h	W. Buttle Lake	27TR6	D. Smith Finley (1907)	Dominion Bank (1929)	Cancelled (1967)	Tenure purchased in 1929 from Dominion Bank
Nootka	38		19418	38020	3977P		92F/12h	W. Buttle Lake	28TR6	D. Smith Finley (1907)	Dominion Bank (1929)	Cancelled (1967)	Tenure purchased in 1929 from Dominion Bank

SURVEYED LOTS: FORESTS TENURES IN
STRATHCONA PARK

ISTRICT	#	LOT	ORIGINAL LICENCE#	INTERIM LICENCE#	PERPET.#	CURRENT LICENCE# (HOLDER)	NTS	LOCATION	LEGAL SURV. PLAN	ORIGINAL LICENCEE (YEAR)	LAST LICENCEE (YEAR)	STATUS OF SURVEY	COMMENTS
ootka	38		26646	42640	10255P		92F/13g	N.E. corner of old park	8TR6	W.E. Simpson (1907)	W.E. Simpson (1913)	Cancelled (1988)	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled
ootka	38		26647	42641	10256P		92F/13g	N.E. corner of old park	8TR6	W.E. Simpson (1907)	W.E. Simpson (1913)	Cancelled (1988)	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled
ootka	38		26648	42642	10257P		92F/13g	N.E. corner of old park	8TR6	W.E. Simpson (1907)	W.E. Simpson (1913)	Cancelled (1988)	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled
ootka	38		26649	42643	10257P		92F/13g	N.E. corner of old park	8TR6	W.E. Simpson (1907)	W.E. Simpson (1913)	Cancelled (1988)	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled
ootka	38		26650	42644	10259P		92F/13f&g	N.E. corner of old park	8TR6	W.E. Simpson (1908)	W.E. Simpson (1913)	Cancelled (1987)	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled
ootka	38		26651	42645	10260P		92F/13g	N.E. corner of old park	8TR6	W.E. Simpson (1908)	W.E. Simpson (1913)	Cancelled (1987)	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled
ootka	38		26652	42646	10261P		92F/13g	N.E. corner of old park	8TR6	W.E. Simpson (1908)	W.E. Simpson (1913)	Cancelled (1987)	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled
ootka	38		26653	42647	10262P		92F/13f&g	N.E. corner of old park	8TR6	W.E. Simpson (1908)	W.E. Simpson (1913)	Cancelled (1987)	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled

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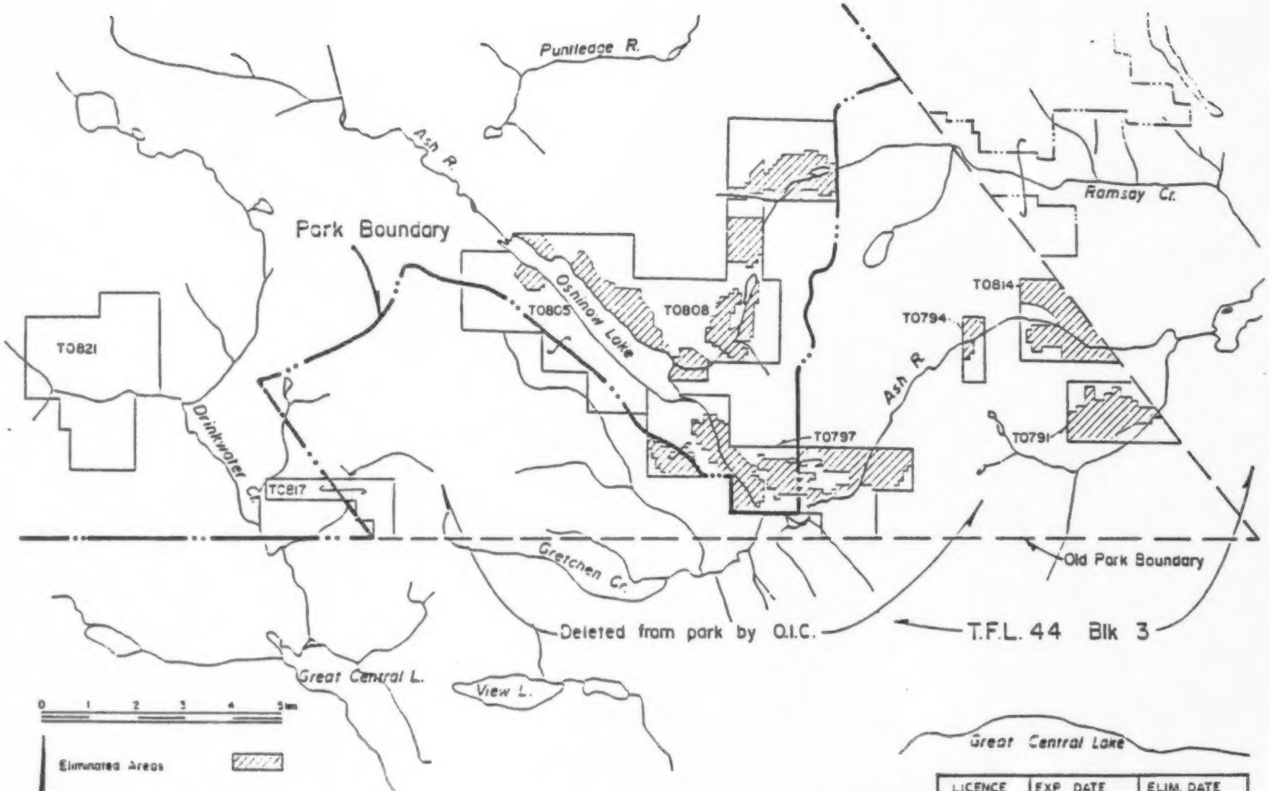
SURVEYED LOTS: FORESTS TENURES IN
STRATHCONA PARK

DISTRICT	#	LOT	ORIGINAL LICENCE#	INTERIM LICENCE#	PERPET.#	CURRENT LICENCE# (HOLDER)	NTS	LOCATION	LEGAL SURV. PLAN	ORIGINAL LICENCEE (YEAR)	LAST LICENCEE (YEAR)	STATUS OF SURVEY	COMMENTS
Nootka	38		26654	42648	10263P		92F/13f	N.E. corner of old park	8TR6	W.E. Simpson (1908)	W.E. Simpson (1913)	Cancelled (1957)	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled
Nootka	38		26655	42649	10264P		92F/13f	N.E. corner fo old park	8TR6	W.E. Simpson (1908)	W.E. Simpson (1913)	Cancelled (1967)	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled
Nootka	38		26656	42650	10265P		92F/13f	N.E. corner of old park	8TR6	W.E. Simpson (1908)	W.E. Simpson (1913)	Cancelled (1957)	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled
Nootka	38		26657	42651	10266P		92F/13f	N.E. corner of old park	8TR6	W.E. Simpson (1908)	W.E. Simpson (1913)	Cancelled (1957)	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled
Nootka	38	0004					92F/13c&d	Elk River	7TR2			Cancelled (1986)	Old timber lot
Nootka	38	0005					92F/13c&d	Elk River	7TR2			Cancelled (1988)	Old timber lot
Nootka	38	0007					92F/13c&d	Elk River	9TR2			Cancelled (1985)	Old timber lot, lease 1893
Nootka	38	0086	17642	34545	121P		92F/12e	Kunlin Lake	37TR1	M.S. Logan (1907)	Elk River Co (1970)		Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled
Nootka	38	0087	17643	34546	122P		92F/12e	Kunlin Lake	37TR1	John Stinson (1907)	Elk River Co (1976)		Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled

SURVEYED LOTS: FORESTS TENURES IN
STRATHCONA PARK

DISTRICT	#	LOT	ORIGINAL LICENCE#	INTERIM LICENCE#	PERPET.#	CURRENT LICENCE# (HOLDER)	NTS	LOCATION	LEGAL SURV. PLAN	ORIGINAL LICENCEE (YEAR)	LAST LICENCEE (YEAR)	STATUS OF SURVEY	COMMENTS
Nootka	38	0082	17638	34541	118P		92F/12e	Kunlin Lake	37TR1	John Stinson (1907)	Elk River Co (1969)	Cancelled (1975)	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled
Nootka	38	0083	17639	34542	119P		92F/12e	Kunlin Lake	37TR1	John Stinson (1907)	Elk River Co (1969)	Cancelled (1988)	Tenure either lapsed or was cancelled
Nootka	38	0094	17650	34543	113P	TC 472 (Thesis Co)	92F/12e	Kunlin Lake	37TR1	John Stinson (1907)		Current	Is outside of park tenure is in good standing
Nootka	38	0181					92F/13c&d	Elk River	9TR4			Current	Part of Lot, CG 3/263 (1913), (outside park) minerals reverted (1974)
Nootka	38	0182					92F/13c&d	Elk River				Cancelled (1970)	Old timber lot
Nootka	38	0183					92F/13c&d	Elk River				Cancelled (1976)	Old timber lot
Nootka	38	0184					92F/13c&d	Elk River				Cancelled (1976)	Old timber lot


Puntledge R.
Ash R.
Park Boundary
Ramsay Cr.
T0814
T0794
T0805
T0808
Oshinow Lake
T0821
Drinkwater Cr.
Ash R.
T0797
T0791
T0817
Gretchen Cr.
Old Park Boundary
Deleted from park by O.I.C.
T.F.L. 44 Blk 3
Great Central L.
View L.
0 1 2 3 4 5km
Eliminated Areas
Great Central Lake
N

TIMBER LICENCES (with expiry dates) WITHIN OR NEAR STRATHCONA PARK

LICENCE	EXP DATE	ELIM. DATE
T0791	2007/04/27	87/06/03
T0794	2011/04/27	79/07/03
T0797	2010/04/27	83/05/12
T0805	2010/04/27	79/08/03
T0808	2010/04/27	85/07/11
T0814	2007/04/27	79/08/03
T0817	2001/04/27	—
T0821	2006/04/27	—

APPENDIX 7: PROCEDURES FOR PUBLIC MEETINGS

1. The purpose of the meetings is to give the Committee an opportunity to learn about public concerns and to gain information and suggestions with respect to the future of Strathcona Park.

2. First priority will be given to persons or groups who have made prior arrangements, through the Committee office, to make a presentation. Those who have not made prior arrangements will be given an opportunity to make a presentation after those who have made prior arrangements.

3. Following each presentation, the Committee may ask questions of the presenter. Time limitations do not permit the fielding of questions from the audience to presenters.

4. At each meeting, forms will be available to the audience in order to provide anyone who so desires, the opportunity to express a viewpoint regarding any of the pertinent issues or any of the presentations heard, and submit it to the Committee. These forms will be available from Mr. Youds; completed forms will be received by him as formal submissions.

5. Presenters are requested to submit the text of their presentation, accompanied by any graphic materials the presenter deems appropriate, to the Committee as soon as possible, before or following their presentations and no later than June 11th. These materials should be directed to Mr. Ken Youds, Research Director for the Committee, who will be in attendance at each meeting.

6. At each meeting, pre-registered presenters are requested to verify their attendance to Mr. Youds prior to the time designated for their presentation.

7. At the commencement of each meeting, the Chairman will address the audience, describing the purpose of the meeting, the Committee's terms of reference, and the procedures governing the meeting.